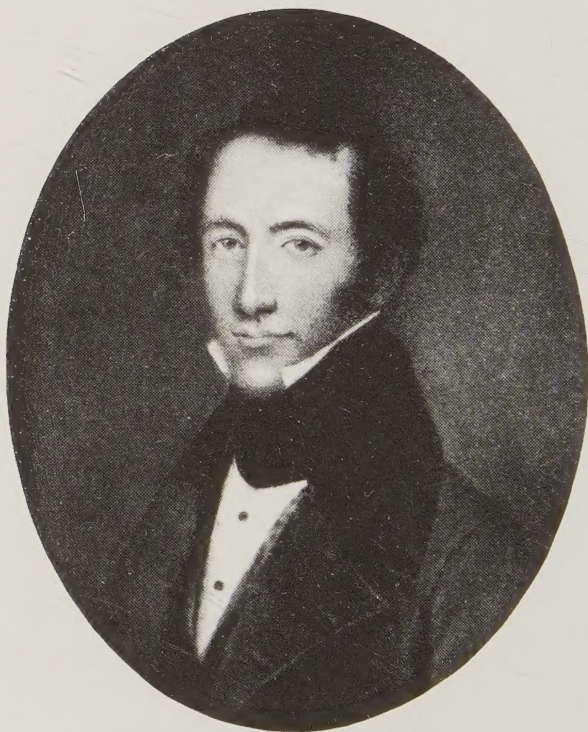


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VINCENT LE RAY DE CHAUMONT.

Cape Vincent

and

Its History

Compiled by
Nelie Horton Casler



Hungerford-Holbrook Co.
Watertown, N. Y.
1906



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To the Memory of my Son
HUGH HORTON CASLER

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“ These flowers I offer here are not my own ;
Save a few weeds, they are by others grown.
Yet have I dared the gathered bloom to tie
For those who, else, might heedless pass them by.”

—*Frederic W. Lucas.*

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1906.

THE WORD OF PREFACE.

IN gathering material for an historical sketch of the region now forming the township of Cape Vincent, only a few dates and isolated facts are to be found prior to the eighteenth century. Certain chronicles were published in 1854 by the late Franklin B. Hough, whose name is familiar to every student of Northern New York history. Twenty-two years later the Reverend Elizur H. Pratt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and sometime editor of the New York Evangelist, prepared a sketch of the town which he read at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. These sources are the most reliable on this subject, and both have long since passed out of print and thus out of convenient reach. Careful research, however, has brought to light some new material which is now offered in combination with the old.

I have, by request, published here in book form the manuscript which I prepared, as historian of the town of Cape Vincent, for the celebration of the Centennial of Jefferson County. No claim is made to completeness, but all statements are accurate and authentic, and can be verified from reliable sources. I am indebted to many people for valuable assistance and kindly encouragement. To them, and to those who are seeking historical data, I hope this book will be of value.

NELIE HORTON CASLER.

Cape Vincent.

July 1, 1906.

Cape Vincent and its History

Traces of Aboriginal Occupation.

THE region which includes the township of Cape Vincent is within the territorial bounds of that portion of New York claimed by the Onondaga Indians as their hunting-grounds. Here several traces of aboriginal occupation have been found. There are traces of an Iroquois pre-historic village on the west bank of French Creek; about 80 rods south of St. Lawrence village a few stone articles and much pottery, buried deep in ashes, have been unearthed; and there was also a large village on the west branch of French Creek, a quarter of a mile south of St. Lawrence village. Here were found pottery and bone implements, with a few stone articles. Across a small stream, buried in refuse heaps, a double-pointed bone harpoon was discovered. On the other side Dr. A. A. Getman, of Chaumont, found a barbed bone fish-hook without a knob. Nearly a mile north-east is a camp-site on which arrow heads and pottery were once abundant. There was a similar site less than a mile beyond, south of the road. In building the railroad between Rosiere and Cape Vincent village a small burial mound was opened. There are probably many other sites in this town where hunting and fishing camps were located, as the Indians were, first of all, hunters and fishermen. Their migrations were frequent and they selected some sheltered spot along the shores on inlets of the lake for their camps. No doubt sites may be found along the shores of Kent's Creek where camps were formerly situated.

Indian villages were almost invariably built at vantage points—at inlets of the lake and river junctions—on portage

Cape Vincent and its History

paths between the head waters of streams, as is evinced by the large village at St. Lawrence previously mentioned.

The Iroquois who inhabited this state and hunted over this territory, are spoken of as crafty, daring and the most intelligent of all Indians. The birth-place or Eden of their race, an old tradition says, was in the Lesser Wilderness which lies south of us between Lake Ontario on the west and the valley of Black River on the east. Here was one of the most famous hunting-grounds of the Indians. Its woods were filled with game and its rivers with fish.

The line of an old Indian trail ran from the Canadian shore of Lake Ontario past Carleton Island and south through the Lesser Wilderness, passing the St. Lawrence hamlets and meeting the Mohawk river at German Flats. This route avoided the rough waters of the open lake, and lay also in the line of the great western trail. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," says: "The Indian trails were well-worn paths of a foot or more in width and sometimes a foot deep."

A portage, called the "Long Carrying Place," may yet be traced, extending from Chaumont Bay through a portion of Lyme and then across the extreme southwestern part of this town to Lake Ontario.

1615-1760.

Champlain Passes Along the Shores of Cape Vincent.

In 1615, five years prior to the memorable landing of the Pilgrims, I find the first record of the white man's visit to our immediate vicinity. Samuel de Champlain and his compatriots on their expedition to the Iroquois country reached Lake Ontario near Kingston, Ontario. Their route, as given by General J. S. Clark, has been generally accepted, and this brings the expedition within the water limit of our town.

Cape Vincent and its History

Champlain's own narrative gives no details sufficient for identification, and it is regarded as impossible to trace a precise route or to say that he landed within our borders in making this short trip across the lake.

The Watertown Times of January 28, 1905, contained an ably written and interesting article on this subject, in which, so far as possible, Mr. Parmeter the writer, has outlined the route.

He says: "Keeping close in shore to guard against discovery the armada of canoes passed Cape Vincent." This is doubtless the direction which such an expedition would, in view of the local topography, have been most likely to take.

Lake Ontario, which in the Indian language means "Beautiful Lake," was known to Jacques Noël, a grand nephew of Cartier, the first explorer. Writing from Malo in 1587, after being in this country, he reports the Indians as saying that "the great lake was ten days above the rapids that are near Montreal." From various maps made by explorers, I find it variously called Grand Lake, Lake St Louis, Lake Frontenac, the latter name given on Joliet's map of 1674. Hennepin's map of 1697 is the first that resembles those of this vicinity at the present time. On this map the Lake is called Ontario or Frontenac.

The Jesuit Missionaries.

In 1654, Father Simon Le Moyne journeyed to the country of the Onondagas. He left Quebec July 2nd. On the 29th and 30th of that month he writes, "A rain storm continues, which arrests us at the entrance of a great lake called Ontario. The rain and storm force us to seek for lost roads. We carry our baggage, provisions, and canoes on our shoulders. The road seems long to a poor weary man. Some Iroquois having perceived us from a distance, get together

Cape Vincent and its History

to receive us." On his return, August 21st, he writes, "The lake is in a fury in consequence of the violence of wind after a storm. Coasting the shores my sailors kill with a shot a large stag."

Father Chaumonot and Father Dablon went as missionaries among the Onondagas in 1655. Joseph Lamercier in 1656, and Father Paul Ragueneau in 1657. Early in 1658, they discover an Indian plot for their destruction. By a clever ruse, which looked to the Indians like a miracle, they escaped from the savages on March 20th. Ragueneau, in his "Relation" says, "We found Lake Ontario, on which we floated, still frozen at its mouth. We were obliged to break the ice, axe in hand, to make an opening. On the 3rd of April we landed in Montreal."

The Expedition of Gallinæ.

Gallinæ, in his narrative says, "We discovered Lake Ontario on the second day of August, which comes in sight like a great sea, with no land visible, but that we coast along. What seems land on the lake-shore is merely sand and rocks. It is true that in the depth of the woods, fine land is remarked, especially along some streams that empty into the lake. It is by this route that the reverend Jesuit Fathers go to the Iroquois missions."

On his map Gallinæ calls the country about Cape Vincent and Chaumont Bay, Kahengouetta. (*Where they smoked tobacco*). For years the silence of this wilderness was broken only by the splash of the Indians' paddles or the passing of Jesuit priests and French traders, the one class seeking souls, the other furs, until the coming of Frontenac and La-Salle and the establishment of Fort Frontenac.

Fort Frontenac.

Count de Frontenac deemed it advisable, after his appoint-

Cape Vincent and its History

ment as governor of New France in 1672, to invite the Iroquois to council, and also to establish a post on Lake Ontario. This would bring the traffic in furs near the source of supply, and intercept the Indian trade with the English at Albany. Accordingly, on June 3rd, 1673, Frontenac left Quebec with a flotilla of one hundred and twenty canoes and two flat boats, manned by nearly four hundred men. They were met by guides sent by LaSalle, and conducted to the spot selected for the Indian council; where the Governor, in a striking speech, reminded them of the power of their Great Father to punish as well as to reward. Everything was done to impress the Iroquois with the might of the French, so that they returned with an entirely new conception of the white man.

On July 13th, the fort was laid out by Raudin the engineer, and in a few days was ready for occupancy, under command of LaSalle, whose Seigneurie of Cataraque was thus established. He remained until the Autumn of 1674, when he sailed for France. In 1676 he returned, rebuilt the walls of the fort, and in every possible way increased its efficiency as a trading post. Two or three small vessels which he had launched were expected to profit him largely. Settlers were gathering about the fort, and a colony of Iroquois to whom Father Louis Hennepin was ministering had also established themselves in the vicinity. Here LaSalle was joined by Henri Tonti, an Italian whose fame is associated with the system of Tontine insurance.

Fort Frontenac as the post had been named, stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, twelve miles across the St. Lawrence river from Cape Vincent. It was the first fortified post in this vicinity. From the Indians it received the name of Cataraque, which means "Fort rising out of the water."

In 1682 Count Frontenac was recalled to France, and Le-

Cape Vincent and its History

Febre de la Barre was appointed governor. He placed the enemies of Frontenac and LaSalle in power, seized the latter's property at Cataraque, and accused him of endeavoring to bring on an Iroquois war. At the time the French were beset by dangers on all sides. The English were endeavoring to form an alliance with the Indians, who were constantly on the warpath. In July, 1684, La Barre left Quebec for Fort Frontenac to prepare an expedition against the Iroquois, in order to frighten them into terms of peace. An official report gives the number accompanying him as thirty-eight men. This force passed our shores to a place of meeting called "La-Famine," which was upon the eastern shore of Lake Ontario where Salmon River empties into the lake. Two hundred years ago it was well known to the explorer, a place where armed bodies camped and Indian councils were held.

LaBarre's purpose failed, and the next year he was succeeded by Denonville, who was expected to make the Iroquois feel the French power. Sixteen hundred soldiers were placed at his disposal. He left Montreal in June, 1687, and arrived at Frontenac with two thousand troops. On July 4th an imposing flotilla of four hundred canoes and bateaux crossed the lake and invaded the Seneca country.

Differences now arose between Denonville and Governor Dongan of New York. Each accused the other of intrigue, which resulted in a border warfare that lasted until 1700. Finally both leaders were removed, Count Frontenac succeeding Denonville and Jacob Leisler, Governor Dongan. The French were never more formidable to the English than under the Governorship of Frontenac; hence there was general satisfaction when he was recalled to Canada.

Winsor says: "There is little doubt that Governor Leisler of New York prompted the Iroquois to the futile effort to capture Fort Frontenac."

Cape Vincent and its History

The following letter relates Governor Leisler's action in this affair:

"By virtue of authority to me derived by his Ma^{tie} King William & being informed of ye great advantage may be made for his Ma^{ties} Interest of a Certain ffort belonging to the ffrench King were destroyed doe hereby authorize and empower you Nicholas Rust with so many as shall voluntarily assist you, not exceeding twenty-ffive of ye King of English his subjects to goe forewith unto or ware ye s^d ffort named Kadaroockqua joyned with the Indians in allyance wth this or Crowne as to your wisdome shall seeme meete, and do assault attacque and raze it, down to ye ground, as much as in you Lyes to prevent it Ever to be rebuilt againe & that you give Christian quarter to ye said ffrench people therein if desired, but that none of them be delivered into ye possession of ye Indians to Exercise their Cruelty over them & that for ye plunder you may agree wth sd Indians to their satisfaction w^{ch} you are to divide amongst you & to oppose & to destruction bring all or any that shall defend or assist ye ffrench Interest And for soe doing this shall be your Sufficient Warrent and Commission Given under my hande & seale at Fort William this 28th day of december, 1689."

(Sig.) JACOB LEISLER.

That the French had anticipated this action by the English is shown by the news received by the Albany Convention, from the Mohawk Sachems.

"Three prisoners brought from Canada had reported that Cadaraghque is abandoned and they found thirty barrels of powder there; among the rest was a barrel of match in a hole which they intended to set fire to and thus blow up the others. They found considerable booty both in beavers and peltries. Six of the principle officers were drowned after leaving the fort."

Frontenac invaded the country of the Iroquois with a

Cape Vincent and its History

large army in the summer of 1696. On the 19th of July the army arrived at Fort Frontenac. Sieur du Luth, captain, was left in the fort as commandant, with a garrison of forty men, including masons and carpenters necessary for repairing the buildings. On the 26th the army left Fort Frontenac and proceeded to Ile aux Chevreuil, where they encamped for the night. Scouts were continually marching ahead of the army, which proceeded slowly, owing to the portage of baggage, canoes and bateaux. "Count Frontenac was borne in his canoe by fifty savages singing and uttering yells of joy."

The army returned by water to Fort Frontenac in August. "A violent gale from the west detained the army until the 14th and though it was not altogether calm, ten leagues were made that day under sail, though we did not leave until noon. The navigation is pretty dangerous for canoes and bateaux; the waves extraordinarily high, and the landing very difficult, there being numerous shoals in some places and headlands where the sea breaks at a stupendous height. We camped in a river where the wind was less violent, and arrived next day, the 15th, at Fort Frontenac."

During the absence of the army, the fort had been repaired. A building containing a chapel, officers' quarters, a bakery, and stores for provisions for the subsistence of the troops for eight months, had been erected. It was against the advice of all, even the King, that Count Frontenac restored the fort at Cataraque. He believed that the restoration of the fort would enable the French so to harrass and annoy the Iroquois, by constant warfare, that they would not dare to leave their own towns.

The Jesuit Father Francois Xavier Charlevoix, historian and voyager, visited this region in 1721, and from his letter to Madame de Lesdiguières, written May 16th, I take the following:

Cape Vincent and its History

"I embarked on the 14th, at precisely the same hour that I had arrived at the town of Catarocoui. I had but six leagues to go, to gain the Isle aux Chevreuil, where there is a fine port, which can receive large barques; but my Canadians had not visited their canoes, of which the sun had melted the pitch in many places so that it let in water at all points, and we were compelled to lose nearly two hours for repairs in one of the islands at the outlet of Lake Ontario. The vines have a very large stock and bear many grapes; but the berries are very small, and not much larger than a pea; when ripe they are eaten by the bears, who seek them on the highest trees. As for the birds, they would soon perform the vintage of the whole forest. I left yesterday, at an early hour, and at eleven in the morning stopped at the Galoo Islands, three leagues from Deer Island at $43\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude. The beauty of the country which was passing on my left, did not tempt me."

"But can you believe, madam, that at this season, and at the forty-third degree of latitude, there are still no leaves on the trees. This, doubtless, is because the earth has been covered with snow for many months."

Charlevoix, on this voyage, passed the night on Grenadier Island; thus the descriptions given are of this region.

During this part of the eighteenth century England and France were both endeavoring to monopolize the Indian trade, and to extend their influence with the native tribes. The French had previously established a fort at Niagara; later, in 1722, the English built a trading post, and in 1727, a fort, at Oswego.

Peace lasted until 1755, when several important events occurred upon this frontier. There was stationed at Fort Frontenac a force of fourteen hundred regulars and Canadians, together with French engineers who were at work strengthening the defences. With their vessels and canoes, they were to cross the lake and fall upon Oswego.

Cape Vincent and its History

Parkman says:

"On the fourth of August, 1756, Montcalm embarked at night with the first division, crossed in darkness to Wolfe Island, lay there hidden all day, and embarked again in the evening. The second division followed with provisions, hospital train and eighty artillery boats; Rigaud, covered by the universal forest, marched in advance to protect the landing of the troops. The fate of Oswego was now sealed." The English surrendered prisoners of war to the number of sixteen hundred. The victors burned the forts and vessels, and destroyed such provisions and stores as they could not carry away. The army then crossed the lake to Frontenac, and "Oswego reverted for a time to the bears, foxes and wolves."

In 1758, Lieut. Col. Bradstreet planned to attack Fort Frontenac. He assembled three thousand men, nearly all provincials, where Oswego had once stood. A few Oneida Indians were persuaded to join him. On August twenty-second he left Oswego. Parkman adds: "His fleet of whale-boats and bateaux pushed out on Lake Ontario; and, three days after, landed near the French fort."

On the morning of the twenty-seventh, De Noyan, the commandant, surrendered a hundred and ten soldiers and laborers as prisoners of war. The French fort was utterly destroyed by the English and never rebuilt.

Expedition of General Jeffrey Amherst against Canada.

From the diary of Colonel Nathaniel Woodhull.

"During the month of July, 1760, the troops under General Amherst rendezvoused at Oswego. Ten thousand one hundred and forty men and seven hundred Indians under Sir William Johnson left Oswego August 10th, in two vessels, 177 bateaux and 72 whale-boats. Frequent encampments were made along the shores of Lake Ontario. The 14th they encamped on Grenadier Island, where the troops drew pro-



FORT HALDIMAND,
From a Map of the Survey made by Ferdinand Hassler in 1823.

Cape Vincent and its History

visions. The 15th they left the island and proceeded to the St Lawrence River, the Regulars on the right, the Jersey and Connecticut troops on the left and the Yorkers in the Center."

On their return the entrance to the lake was reached Oct. 21. They encamped about sunset, when it began to snow and continued storming until the next day, when it cleared. They put off, reaching Oswego Oct. 27. Owing to severe storms and scarcity of provisions many of the troops marched by land.

A map of the Province of New York, compiled from actual surveys and made by Claude Joseph Sauthier in 1779, locates the "Great Camp" in the town of Cape Vincent. Probably the encampment made October 21.

Champlain and Frontenac were workers in the cause of colonization; but they were not sufficiently supported. Whereas the French built fortresses, trained soldiers, and established missions, the English founded homes, created villages, and became possessors of the land. There could be but one result of these conditions. The long struggle was ended at Quebec, and the power of France in America passed away.

By the foregoing facts, I have endeavored to show in what way, and for what reasons, this region was visited by white men during more than one hundred and fifty years prior to the Revolutionary War.

Doubtless in many of these early expeditions of the French and English, in war and in peace, they made our shores their camping places. This is indicated by various articles which have been excavated. An iron plate owned by Mrs. Kate Lyle, was found beneath the ground, more than forty years ago, by Mr. John Laird, while digging a well on the farm now occupied by Mr. George Laird. Over seventy years ago, John Laird, a young Scotchman, and his wife came to Cape Vincent and bought the above mentioned farm from LeRay.

Cape Vincent and its History

It was covered by forests which they cleared. As the iron plate was not among their possessions it seems evident that it belonged to a pre-Revolutionary period, and was probably of early French or English origin.

1757-1906.

Carleton Island.

Alexander McComb, in his purchase of land in northern New York, made the following agreement, dated June 22, 1791: "That the Island called Buck or Carleton, at the entrance of Lake Ontario be excepted out of the contract and remain the property of the state." Subsequently, an act was passed by the Legislature on March 17, 1815, by which the islands within the limits and bounds of the state, situated in the river St. Lawrence, together with the waters adjoining, were attached to the towns next adjacent. Thus the islands, Carleton, Grenadier, Little Grenadier, Fox and Linda, became a part of the township of Cape Vincent. Galinees' map of 1669, shows these islands; but they are not so clearly defined as on the map of Raffeix, made in 1688.

In Yale University Library there is a map covering the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, drawn by Major Holland, surveyor general of the Northern District of America, and published in London in 1776. On the map Carleton Island is designated as "I. aux Chevreuil." This name was erroneously applied by the British. From the above name it became known in time as Deer or Buck Island, while the island actually named by the French, "Ile aux Chevreuil," became the present Grenadier.

Mr. Douglass Brymner, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, made extensive research in 1873 among the papers of the Military Secretary at Halifax. From these papers, covering the period from 1760 to 1873, valuable historical information was obtained. These papers, which are accessible to the public at all times, were first brought to



THE TRENCH THAT SURROUNDED FORT HALDIMAND.

Cape Vincent and its History

my knowledge through Franklin B. Hough's work, "The Thousand Islands of the St Lawrence" published in 1880.

The Canadian government has also secured copies of the original papers of General Sir Frederick Haldimand, which are preserved in the archives of England.

These records are now under the care of Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, Ottawa, Canada, to whom grateful acknowledgments are due, for courteous attention and assistance rendered the writer during a visit to Ottawa for the purpose of copying records of Carleton Island, which are offered with the expectation that much of the mystery which has long clung to the remains of the old fort will vanish.

Dr. Hough, writing of Carleton Island in 1880, says:

"The Island was wholly unoccupied by the French, excepting as a transient stopping place. In 1757, a guard of twelve men were stationed there, to give notice of any approach by the English.

"None of the historians on either side mention it in 1760, as they certainly would have done, had it been of the slightest importance, and it was not until it became probable that the St. Lawrence might become a Frontier that we find a motive for a military work at this place."

From many papers examined, it appears the English kept a small post there for some time prior to fortifying the island. Tory refugees gathered there as early as 1771, and it was also a rendezvous for the various Indian tribes friendly to the British.

Supplies for the upper posts were brought there from Lachine in bateaux and transferred to larger vessels.

Col. John Clark, born in Canada, in 1783, says: In 1776 my father was clerk and Naval Store Keeper at Carleton Island, where government vessels were built for the navigation of Lake Ontario."

Cape Vincent and its History

St. Leger's Expedition Against Fort Stanwix Rendezvoused
on Carleton Island in 1777.

QUEBEC, 18 MAY, 1777.

SIR,

It being the King's pleasure that I put under Command of Col. St. Leger to be employed upon an expedition, a detachment from the 8th Regt. of 100 men, a detachment from the 34th the same. Sir John Johnson's Regt. of New York and a corps of Chasseurs hold themselves in readiness to march and obey all order they shall receive from Lt. Col. St. Leger. Assemble as many indians as you can communicate with and prevail upon them to put themselves with leaders who will be appointed by Col. Butler. You will consult with Lt. Col. St. Leger in regard to the rendezvous.

F. HALDIMAND.

TO LT. COL. BOLTON.

VOL B. 39, P. 496.

QUEBEC, MAY 19, 1777.

SIR,

I refer to Lt. Col. St. Leger and Lt. Col. Bolton and Col. Butler for fixing the rendezvous, both of the detachment of 8th and savages, it will be proper that he should communicate his sentiments on that subject to them. I will only offer it as my opinion that Cataraque be the properest place for that purpose.

F. HALDIMAND.

TO LT. GENERAL BURGOYNE.

VOL. B39, P. 521.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 10TH JUNE, 1777.

SIR,

I am to signify to you the commander in chief's pleasure that you hold yourself in readiness with the Company under your command to take part at Deer Island according to fur-

Cape Vincent and its History

ther orders which will be given you by Lt. Col. St. Leger leaving an officer and twenty men at Oswegatchie with such instructions as you shall think necessary for their guidance till you return.

I am &c.,

GUY CARLETON.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT OSWEGATCHIE.

LOYALIST PAPERS, LENOX LIBRARY, VOL. 43, P. 426.

General orders given by Brig. Gen'l. B. St. Leger. Buck Island. July 13, 1777. His majesty has been pleased to appoint Col. Claus, Superintendent of the Indian Department on this expedition.

(Sig.) BARRY ST. LEGER,

Brig'r. Gen'l commanding
the expedition against

Fort Stanwix

BUCK ISLAND.

year 1777.

HEADQUARTERS, 31st JULY, 1777.

..... I am commanded to acquaint you that the Commander in chief directs you to give orders for the return of the boats from Deer Island, and the employment of all those sent there with provisions or other articles according as they shall be destined by you and the Commissary General notwithstanding any orders or directions of Lt. Col. St. Leger who is not to interfere with the orders made from hence.

EDW. FOY, D. A. G.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES, VOL. 154, P. 29.

General Haldimand Takes Command of the British Army.

In June, 1778, General Haldimand landed at Quebec and

Cape Vincent and its History

took command of the army, General Carleton leaving immediately after his arrival. Fearing an invasion by the Americans he proceeded to strengthen the defences of the avenues into the Province. Lieutenants Twiss and Glennie left Montreal on July 28th, to investigate the different posts along the St. Lawrence river. It was necessary to find a location for a new fort and to commence work at once. The following letters, which are copied *verbatim et literatim*, show the result of the investigation.

Lieut. Twiss Finds it Impracticable to Repair the Old Fort at Oswegatchie.

TO BRIGADIER GEN'L. MACLEAN.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES—VOL. 154, P. 29.

OSWEGATCHIE, AUG. 8, 1778.

SIR:

On the 28th of July, Lt. Glennie and Myself left Montreal, and arrived here yesterday with all our artificiers and stores, having been delayed on the road by contrary winds. I have examined the construction and situation of the Fort, the former such it would not be tenable against cannon even had it been built on advantageous ground.

It is impossible to propose any effectual repairs for a Fort like this, which appears to me so full of imperfections. If the public service requires a Post near here, another situation must be found out and fortified next summer. We shall probably have great assistance from the local knowledge of Capt. Potts, whose long residence in these parts give him every superior advantage over us who are entire strangers. We propose to land on Buck Island and examine that first, from whence Capt. Potts, Lieut. Glennie and every other intelligent officer who offers, will accompany me to Cataraque, where we will examine very minutely the advantages and disadvantages of the situation and bay. If we find its ad-



THE SENTINEL ON THE HILL.

Cape Vincent and its History

vantages equal our expectations we will instantly begin our works: but if on Buck Island or near it a more favorable situation presents itself, we will employ all our soldiers and artificers in preparing Timber, sawing Boards, making Lime, Charcoal and Fascines &c., and wait the return of an Express, which in that case we will forward for your Excellency's approbation, before we proceed on any Fortifications.

I have the honor etc.,

WM. TWISS.

General Haldimand Approves Lieut. Twiss' Decision.

VOL. 154, P. 323.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, AUG. 10TH, 1778.

SIR:

I have received your letter of the 8th of Aug. and approve entirely of the steps which you report having taken. As I shall rely upon your judgment about the situation to be fixed upon for the intended new Fort, whatever place you shall find most capable of defense and most convenient for answering the purpose of protecting vessels and for building Boats and other Crafts that we shall have occasion for, I shall approve of proceeding upon it in order that no time be lost etc.

I am sir etc.,

F. HALDIMAND.

Lieut. Twiss Suggests Changing the Name of the Island
and a Name for the New Fort.

VOL. 154, P. 40.

BUCK ISLAND, AUG. 17, 1778.

SIR:

We arrived here on the 10th inst., in the evening and on the 11th, I rowed around the Island endeavoring to make myself acquainted with the interior ground and the water

Cape Vincent and its History

round it. At noon we proceeded to Cateraque and passing the upper part of Grand Island (sounding as we went) we reached that post about nine at night. The morning of the 12th we employed in sounding the Harbour and walking over a long ridge of rising ground which commands the Fort. On our return we found Capt. Schank at Buck Island, and on the 13th we went with him to Cataraque. On the 14th we sounded the Harbour and entrance very minutely returning to Buck Island during the night of the 15th, and yesterday we examined this Island (I think I may say) thoroughly with respect to any material rising of the ground and Capt. Schank thinks himself equally Master of the different soundings around it.

The situation is far more advantageous than any place we have either seen or heard of. I am confident that experience will prove the advantage of possessing this Island, and I am equally certain that the upper part of it which we are now clearing for a Post is the strongest ground. Capt. Schank thinks the Bay it commands the safest and most convenient for the vessels. *It appears plainly that this is not the Island which the French called Isle aux Cheveuilles* and I should therefore suppose will create confusion if it is now called Deer or Buck Island; might I presume to propose a name for it, I would call it Carleton Island, and the new Post, Haldimand Fort, but for this we await your Excellency's orders.

I hope we shall be able to secure this post against any attack without artillery and to lodge the garrison in Barracks before the severity of the winter sets in, but even this will prove a very heavy fatigue for the troops, at this time it is very particularly so, because there is not one drop of rum on the Island.

I have the honor ec.,

WM. TWISS,

Sub. Eng. & Lieut.

Cape Vincent and its History

Cataraque and Buck Island Compared.

HALDIMAND PAPERS, SERIES B, VOL. 154.

AUGUST 17TH, 1778.

A Comparative view between Cataraque and Buck Island.

1st, Neither of these places when considered simply as a land Post, without assistance from small vessels or gun boats, can ever command the navigation of the lake or river; but Buck Island views the easiest Passage which any boat can approach by.

2nd, Cataraque as a land post is altogether untenable, being commanded by almost every spot of ground near it, whereas the spot fixed on for a garrison on Buck Island is very advantageous in itself, but derives great strength from being situated on an Island out of cannon shot from any other land. It contains about two square miles, which though sufficient to supply the Garrison with vegetables, would render the supplies on an enemy very precarious and his operations dangerous, not to mention, that an enemy can never approach it without being at that time master of the navigation.

3rd, Cataraque is not favorable for the building of vessels, as there is no good timber near it, and none can be had without bringing it from a great distance. The same observations hold good with regard to Barracks, which it would be impracticable to build there at any rate this season. Buck Island is commodiously situated for both these purposes, having a good deal of timber within itself.

4th, Cataraque Bay will not receive vessels of any considerable size and does not admit of their going in or out with ease or security, when several winds blow—Buck Island on the other hand furnishes one continued Harbour all round for vessels of any Burthen to ride in, and can therefore furnish security in some place or other what ever wind blows.

5th, Whence it evidently follows that Buck Island is much better calculated than Cataraque for the quick and commodious loading and unloading of vessels, and of course for the

Cape Vincent and its History

expeditious transport of stores and provision particularly when we divert to this circumstance. Likewise that batteaux can always come up to it with safety, and frequently cannot approach Cataraque without great delays or the most imminent danger of being lost or destroyed.

6th, If one may be allowed to judge from appearance of Healthiness or Unhealthiness of any particular situation, which it is however sometimes difficult to do with certainty:—Cataraque will be sickly from a nauseous swamp at the head of the Bay. While there is a free circulation and agitation of the water all around Buck Island to keep it pure and wholesome.

7th, As Buck Island lies in reality as well as Cataraque at least 12 miles above the mouth of the lake, there is hardly any perceptible current in the water around it, consequently little or no danger is to be apprehended for the vessels, from the breaking up of the ice in the winter and spring. There are many secondary advantages which Buck Island seems to enjoy above Cataraque, which it is not possible at present to enumerate, and for which we beg leave to refer to your Excellency to Lieut Glennie.

JOHN SCHANK,
Commissioner.
WM. TWISS,
Engineer.

HIS EXCELLENCY

GEN'L HALDIMAND

Endorsed—Cataraque & Deer Island Compared, 17 Aug. 1778.

The Advantages of Deer Island Appear
More Conspicuous.

DEER ISLAND AUG. 28, 1778.

SIR:

Upon a more minute examination of this Island the ad-

Cape Vincent and its History

vantages for defense for building and securing vessels as well as carrying on the necessary transport, appear more and more conspicuous. I must however observe that the rising ground here which effectually commands the proposed Harbour for shipping requires a work of 850 yards in circumference to occupy it to advantage. Notwithstanding 250 yards is accessible, about 80 is very difficult of access, and the remaining 520 yards goes with a gradual and uniform descent from every part of the proposed works. We are therefore of the opinion that according to your Excellency's Instructions we ought to reduce the circumference of our works to about 500 yards, 150 of which will be inaccessible and about 90 very difficult of access.

WM. TWISS
Eng & Lieut.

Soldiers' Families Distressed for Want of Provisions.

I beg leave to represent to your Excellency the situation of those Soldiers who are married and obliged to maintain their families upon one Ration, as they cannot buy any provisions upon this Island, if your Excellency would therefore allow a married man to draw two Rations it would be a great relief to several Soldiers and their families who are at present much distressed for want of a sufficient quantity of provisions."

Captain Aubrey to Gen'l. Haldimand.

DEER ISLAND, 28TH AUG. 1778.

The Name of the Island Changed Between August 28th
and September 2nd.

Your Excellency may be assured of Lieutenant Glenney's having every assistance that can be possibly given him by me with Regard to the works which are carrying on here and that as many Guns as will be required for the Fort shall be

Cape Vincent and its History

taken from the vessels at their leaving the Island for the last time before the winter. Captain Potts, with the officers and men of the Kings Regiment which your Excellency has ordered from hence to Niagara, are to embark on board the Seneca tomorrow, one Subaltern, one Sergeant with Thirty Rank and file of that Regiment is, agreeable to your orders left at the lower end of the Island with the stores and merchandise, the other Subaltern with 2 Sergeants, Forty Rank and file are encamped with the rest of the Troops, at the end of the Island *where the fort is to be built.*”

The inclosed is a Return of Eight Prisoners who were sent here from Niagara by Colonel Bolton, and I have sent one Prisoner from hence, he was taken by Mr. Adams—the Indian Interpreter—and some Indians, who I sent from hence upon a scouting party to Fort Stanwix. They have brought in two Prisoners who were taken by them near the Fort. I should have sent the other Prisoner to Montreal but the Indians have refused at present to give him up, as they say, they must keep one that the rest of the Indians of the Nation they belong to may see they have taken a Prisoner. I am informed by Mr. Adams that the Rebels are strongly fortifying Fort Stanwix: the Prisoners say that there is five hundred and forty men in the Fort, and that they have sent from thence for five thousand men to go against Col. Butler.

Captain Aubrey to Gen’l. Haldimand, Carleton Island, 2nd Sept., 1778.

Work on the Fort Proceeding.

“All the lower logs for the works here will be laid this afternoon, a general Hospital is building, the timbers that has been squared and what work has been done by the Artificers, I have desired Lieut. Twiss to report to you, and your Excellency may be assured of every Precaution for the Security and Defense of this Island and against any surprise.”

Captain Aubrey to Gen’l. Haldimand, Sept. 8, 1778.

Cape Vincent and its History

Lieut. Twiss Reports State of Works to
Gen'l Haldimand.

CARLETON ISLAND SEP. 8, 1778.

SIR:

The present state of our works is as follows, a lime Kiln made, about 200 bushels of lime burnt, and the same quantity burning, Charcoal burnt for present use, a saw pit storehouse, Carpenters and blacksmith shops built and covered in together. With a general hospital in some forwardness, also 200 pine logs of 20ft long with 10,000 shingles now on the ground for building barracks. The hill on which the Fort stands is so rocky that pickets could not be fixed firmly without great labor. We have therefore begun to form a log Parapet which we shall fill with earth &c making it 8 ft thick at bottom 5 ft at top and 8 ft high.

I have the honor etc

WM. TWISS

Eng & Lieut.

The Barracks Nearly Completed.

The Paropets is already 5 feet above the level of the ground, and will soon be finished. I expect in about a fortnight from this date to have a very comfortable Barracks of 174 feet in front almost covered for 160 or 180 men, The fatigue men here for carrying on matters with, are to be sure, few in number, and most of them deficient in what I always reckoned to be more than three fourths of a soldiers duty, the knowledge of working well.

Lieut. Glennie to Gen'l Haldimand, Sept. 30, 1778.

Fruit Trees Planted and Plans for a Garden.

I desired Captain Le Maistre to acquaint your Excellency that there was a french trader settled at Catarackie, who I

Cape Vincent and its History

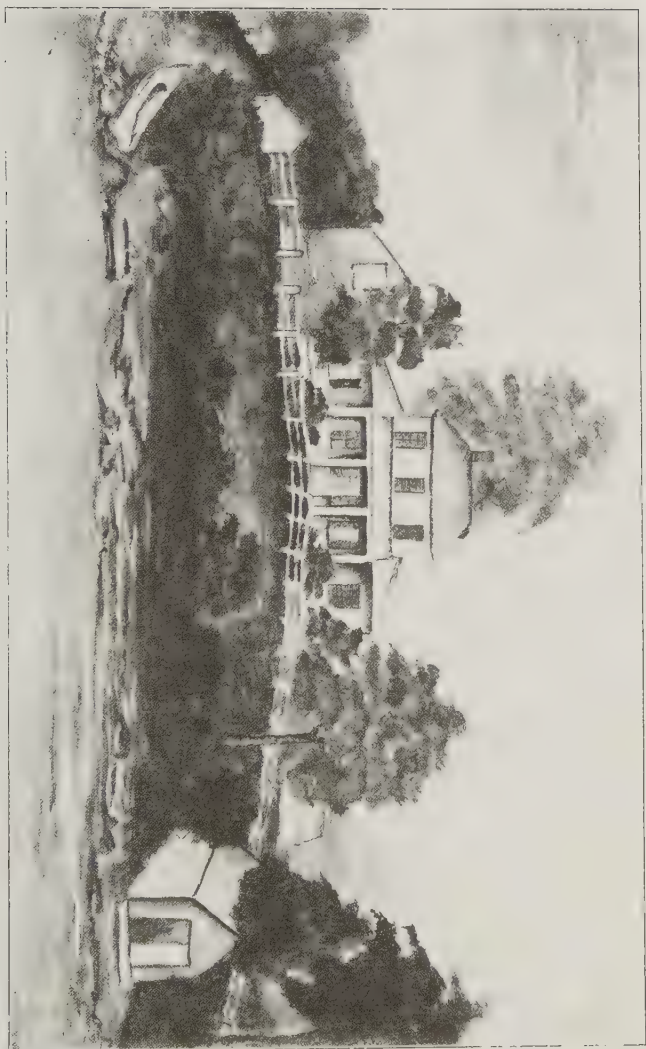
have been since informed has a Pass, and he was directed to call here to show it to me, which he has not done, as he went up the River betwixt this Island and Oswegatchie. I am told that there is two Indians traders beyond Catarackie and that the one who is settled at Catarackie has brought up a large quantity of Rum. Since these traders have been settled there very few Indians from that Nation have been upon this Island. I have received twenty Apple trees, which I have had planted, and you may be assured of my doing everything in my power for the improvement of this Island, but the Season is too far advanced to sew wheat, but I intend having ground cleared for the sowing of Indian corn and Potatoes."

Captain Aubrey to Gen'l Haldimand. Nov. 17, 1778.

Carleton Island to be Attacked by the Rebels.

Some Indians have come in here and have given me some strings of wampum, they have acquainted me of their having come from Onondago Castle where they say the Rebels are expected every Day, as they have been informed there is a large party of the rebels coming there from Fort Stanwix with an intention to destroy that Castle and that three hundred of a thousand of the Rebels intend to attack this Post: for want of a proper Interpreter, I do not rightly understand whether ye Indians mean that three hundred or a thousand are coming to this Island. I should have sent one of these Indians that brought in these accounts to Montreal, but they are gone on the opposite side of the River for their families, and it blows so hard neither a boat or canoe can cross with safety, and I was unwilling to detain the Express, which I have sent to give your Excellency the earliest Intelligence of the Information I have received from these Indians.

The Caldwell arrived here last night from Niagara and I am told by Colonel Bolton of his having heard that the Rebels intend to attack this Post in the Winter and Niagara in the Spring. Since I sent a state of the fortifications of this Post to your Excellency, planks have been laid upon another of



THE CUP AND SAUCER HOUSE,
From a Pencil Sketch made by Mrs. Fort in 1890.

Cape Vincent and its History

the Bastions and two guns have been mounted upon it and I am in Hope that two Guns will be able to be mounted upon the other Bastion to-morrow.

Captain Aubrey to General Haldimand. Dec. 6, 1778.

Sickness Among the Troops.

Rm. Reynolds— a volunteer in the Royal Yorkers— is just returned from Oswego where he has been with a Scouting Party, and I am informed by him that there is not any of the Rebels at that place. The Soldiers at this Garrison are much more sickly than what they were for some time after we arrived here, as there is now above sixty men in the sick Reports, and some of them are so bad with the scurvey that they are not able to get out of their beds. I am informed by the Surgeon that a jill of Rum or more a day for each man properly mixed with water would be the means of preventing that, and other disorders which he is apprehensive many of the men here will be liable to in the Spring. Upon the Surgeon having represented it to me that it was absolutely necessary some of the sick should have a jill of Rum every day mixed with water, I have given directions that those sick men, whom the Doctor thought it would be proper should have that quantity of Rum, to be supplied with it from the Merchants: As all the Rum that was sent here for the men employed in the King's Works under the Engineer is expended and as the Doctor thinks if all the men were to have Rum every day properly mixed with water, it would be a means of preserving their health, I should be glad to know whether your Excellency will allow Rum to be purchased here for that purpose.

Captain Aubrey to General Haldimand. Winter of 1778 and '79.

Memorial of Officers at Carleton Island.

To his Excellency Frederick Haldimand, Captain General

Cape Vincent and its History

and Governor in Chief in and for the Province of Quebec and the Territories, depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Frontiers thereof, &ca &ca &ca.

The Memorial of the subscribing Officers Humbly sheweth that your Excellency's Memorialists have been under the disagreeable necessity of living all Winter in huts built at their own Expense after the inclemency of the Season was so severe that they could not remain in their Tents any longer with any degree of comfort. Your Memorialists beg that your Excellency would consider their Situation and allow them Lodgings Money according to their Rank and they, as in Duty Bound, will ever Pray.

Joseph Anderson Capt Rc York

Gerd Irving Lt 47th

Saml Ford Lt 47

Kerr McKenzie Lieut K R Reg't

Hugh Mackey Ass. Cam'g and Acting Sar

John d' Courcy Gill, Surgn to the forces on
Carlet. Island

CARLETON ISLAND

18TH APRIL 1779.

Joseph Franklin Appointed Gardener.

ST. JOHNS, MCH. 19TH, 1779.

SIR :

As early as possible I shall collect what stores I judge are most immediately necessary for Carleton Island and forward them under the care of Joseph Franklin who was formerly a Sergeant and has become a farmer at Crown Point since 1763, and I believe is well known to Captain Brehm. This man was at Carleton Island last summer employed as a lime burner. I humbly propose to your Excellency to build for this man and his family a small house in the most fertile part

Cape Vincent and its History

of the Island, and give him such assistance from the troops in the Garrison as might be necessary. He wishes to take twenty bushels of potatoes and expects by autumn they will yield four hundred bushels. He is also of opinion that winter turnips would flourish, and that with assistance of two men and the King's horse he can certainly sow from twenty to thirty acres. If this meets your Excellency's approval I shall give orders accordingly. (The thirty acres mentioned are known to-day as the King's Garden.)

WM. TWISS.

The Troops Suffering from Scurvy.

SIR:—

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that Lieutenant Kenneth McKenzie of Sir John Johnson Corps died here suddenly on the 7th Inst. on the day before one man of the Chasseurs, and your Excellency will perceive by the enclosed Return that their number of sick is considerably increased and the scurvy is the only complaint. They have used the Hemlock for some time past, and as a few herbs begin to make their appearance, I hope they will soon mend by the help of them, and fish, which we now get in abundance,

I have the honor &c

ALEC FRASER.

General Haldimand Distressed by the Dissensions between the Officers on Carleton Island.

I am much distressed at the many differences which have arisen amongst the officers on Carleton Island, because I am sure they have been the means of Retarding the King's Service and I am sorry the present situation of affairs will not allow me to assemble a General Court Martial immediately

Cape Vincent and its History

to inquire into the Particulars, but if possible, one shall meet at Niagara in a short time for that necessary purpose.

General Haldimand to Captain Aubrey, May 1st, 1779.

Captain Aubrey was ordered to Niagara, with officers and men of the 47th regiment.

Captain George McDougall was Placed in Command at Carleton Island, Arriving there May 9th.

QUEBEC, APRIL 29, 1779.

Orders and Instructions to Captain George Macdugal of the Royal High Land Emigrants who is hereby directed to take command of the Fort Vessels, Officers and Troops who now are or hereafter may be sent to Carleton Island. It is your duty to be particularly careful that only such provisions are issued on this Island as are consistent with former orders should you receive any applications, from any merchants for ground to build upon you may allow them to do it in Merchants Point, provided they keep on the low ground, and the engineer says it does not interfere with the defences of the Fort, but you are to be very particular in informing all persons who either have already built, or may build in future, that no terms of possession or any plea whatever shall ever make any part of Carleton Island be considered as private property, but the whole must entirely belong to the Government.

I wish to indulge the Naval officers, seamen and their artificers with the whole of Government Point for gardens, but they are not in any way to interfere with any part of the ground necessary for Public store houses, timber yards, &c. Gardens for the officers and troops may be established in other different parts of the Island.

F. HALDIMAND.

CAPT. MCDUGAL.

Cape Vincent and its History

I am indebted to Mrs. Corbett, a daughter of the late Judge J. F. Pringle, who has kindly furnished me extracts from an orderly book kept at Fort Haldimand, on Carleton Island during the Revolutionary War. The record belonged to an ancestor.

The First Order is :

“GARRISON ORDERS.

FORT HALDIMAND, MAY 14, 1779.

“PAROLE, COLDINGHAM; COUNTERSIGN, BERWICK.

The guards for the future to consist of an officer for the day, one sergeant, two corporals and fourteen private men.”

On the 16th of May, it is ordered

“That the corporal at the east end of the island is to be careful and keep a good lookout, and keep no fires by night nor more than one of them to sleep at a time, as its apprehended, a scouting party of the rebels is on the opposite side of the river, and they will endeavor to surprise them if possible. If they observe anything like an enemy, they are to abandon their post and return to the garrison. No soldier should be sent to that guard but young and active men.”

The order of May 17th, 1789, directs :

“That every man of the Royal Regiment of New York is to be in the garrison ; the keys to be given to the commanding officer every night at tattoo beating.

CARLETON ISLAND, MAY 24, 1779.

“PAROLE, NIAGARA; COUNTERSIGN, DETROIT.

“The Royal Highland Emigrants are to take the guard to-morrow. Every man off duty is to be on parade to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to work and forward the public

Cape Vincent and its History

works as fast as possible, in order to put the garrison in a proper position of defence.

“Officer of the day, tomorrow, Ensign Prentise.

“The men of the Royal Yorkers, employed as artificers, are to join the artificers to-morrow morning.”

By order of 28th May, 1779,

“Lieut. David Smith of the Royal Highland Emigrants, is appointed Adjutant to the garrison, and Sergeant Dagg, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, is appointed Sergeant-Major for the garrison.”

“On occasion of an alarm, the troops in garrison are immediately to repair to their alarm posts.

“The Royal Highland Emigrants alarm post to be from the north-east bastion to the artillery Hut.

“The Royal Yorkers alarm post is from the west bastion to their own barracks, The alarm post for the engineers department, and the artificers is from the artillery hut to the Yorker’s barracks.

“The shipwrights and carpenters belonging to the naval department, when the alarm is given, are to immediately repair to the fort to man the great guns, and to receive their orders from Captain Shanks.”

Garrison orders, June the 3rd, 1779:

“The Royal Highland Emigrants and Royal Yorkers are to fire three volleys at 12 o’clock tomorrow, in honor of His Majesty’s birthday. The artillery are to fire seven great guns, and to be answered by the ships in the harbour by seven each, the whole twenty-one.”

June 6th, 1779:

“A garrison court-martial ordered. Captain Anderson, president; Lieut. McDonnell, Ensign McDonnell, Lieut. Damburgess, Lieut. McKenzie, members.”

By the order of the 3rd of December, 1779, dram sellers

New-Year's Ball



THE COMPANY OF

Miss Charlotte Colville is respectfully solicited at Eli Holby's Assembly Room, in Cape Vincent, on Friday the first day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. B. FRINK;
W. ESSELSTYN, } MANAGERS.
J. N. ESSELSTYN,

Cape Vincent, Dec. 11, 1829

Cape Vincent and its History

are strictly forbidden to sell any kinds of spirituous liquor to the soldiers, without an order in writing from an officer.

In the autumn of 1779, the officers received new clothing from England, and by the order of the 1st of December, 1779, the Colonel recommends them to put themselves under stoppages to reimburse Mr. Blackburn, by whom the clothing was sent out. They are also recommended to preserve the new uniforms till the regiment appears in their new clothing.

On the 27th of June, 1780, a regimental order was issued, directing—

“That a return of the arms and accountrements lost on the late expedition under the command of Sir John Johnson, be sent to the adjutant without loss of time, the return to be signed by the officers commanding companies.”

The expedition referred to in this order must be the one made by Sir John Johnson with about five hundred men in May, 1780, when he removed his family plate and papers from the places where they had been concealed. It is mentioned as having been successful.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN ARCHIVES— HALDIMAND PAPERS,

Series B., Vol. 158, P. 128.

Sir John Johnson's Account of his Raid in the
Mohawk Valley.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to your Excellency the arrival of the troops and Indians under my command at this place. We arrived at the settlement, within five miles of Johnson Hall, on the 21st of last month, in the evening, previous to which I had made known to the Indians the plan I wished

Cape Vincent and its History

to pursue, and I thought I had little reason to doubt their joining heartily in it, but upon assembling them to obtain their final answer, I was not a little mortified to find them totally averse to it, or even to a division of their body. I therefore found myself under the disagreeable necessity of adopting their plan, which was for them to proceed to Tripe's Hill, within a mile and a half of Fort Johnson, while the troops under my command were to march by Johnstown to Caghnawaga; where the whole were to join and proceed up the river to the nose, and from thence to Stone Arabia. We accordingly proceeded, and met at the house of Dow Fonda, at Caghnawaga, destroying all before us as we marched along. From thence we proceeded to within a mile of the nose, where a halt was found absolutely necessary, the troops and Indians being much fatigued and in want of refreshment, having marched from six in the morning of the 21st till ten in the morning the day following. Some of the Indians and Rangers continued burning and laying waste everything before them, till they got above the nose. Most of inhabitants fled to the opposite shore with their best effects, securing their boats, which prevented their crossing the river. After the men were sufficiently rested and refreshed, I proposed to moving on to Stone Arabia, to which the Indians objected, alleging that the troops, as well as themselves were too much fatigued to proceed any further, and that the inhabitants were all fled into their forts with their effects, and that there was nothing left but empty houses, which were not worth the trouble of going to burn; indeed, many of them moved off with their plunder, with which they all loaded before I knew their intentions. I therefore found myself under the necessity of following them. We burned several houses on our return to Johnstown, where we arrived about one o'clock the same day. After providing provisions, etc., we marched back by the same route we came to the Scotch Settlement. The number of houses, barns, mills, etc., burnt, amounts to about one hundred and twenty. The Indians, contrary to my expect-

Cape Vincent and its History

tations, killed only eleven men among them Colonel Fisher, Captain Fisher, and another brother, of what rank I know not. The prisoners taken amounted to twenty-seven. Fourteen of them I suffered to return, being either too old or too young to march, and I was induced by the earnest desire of the loyal families left behind to set at liberty two of the principal prisoners we had taken, in order to protect them from the violence of the people, which they most solemnly promised to do; and in order to make them pay the utmost attention to their engagements, I assured them that the rest of the prisoners should be detained as hostages for the performance of this promise. I also sent a Capt. Veeder back in exchange for Lieut. Singleton, of my regiment, which I hope will meet with your Excellency's approbation. Vast quantities of flour bread, Indian corn, and other provisions, were burnt in the houses and mills, and a great number of arms, cash, etc.; many cattle were killed, and about seventy horses brought off. One hundred and forty-three Loyalists, and a number of women and children, with about thirty blacks (male and female), came off with us. Seventeen of the latter belong to Colon Claus, Johnson and myself. Some are claimed by white men and Indians, who are endeavoring to dispose of them; I should therefore be glad to have your Excellency's directions concerning them. I enclose your Excellency the only papers I could procure with sundry letters, which will show the early intelligence they had of our approach. I must leave to refer your Excellency to Captain Scott for further particulars, and beg you will excuse this imperfect account of our proceedings. I shall transmit exact returns of the Loyalists and Indians from the Mohawk village, who have come in, by the next post. I beg leave to recommend my cousin, Ensign Johnson, to your Excellency for the vacancy in the 47th, if not pre-engaged, as he was of great service in preventing the Indians from committing many irregularities, which I was very apprehensive of, and he has been promised the first vacancy. I must also beg your Excellency will be pleased to grant a flag for the relief of the families left in

Cape Vincent and its History

Tryon County who may choose to come into this Province, which is most earnestly wished for by their husbands and parents. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Most humble servant,

JOHN JOHNSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

GENERAL HALDIMAND.

A Description of the Uniform Worn by the Royal Yorkers and the Royal Highland Emigrants.

Capt. Samuel Anderson, commanded the Light Infantry Company of the first battalion, of Sir John Johnson's regiment, called "The King's Royal Regiment of New York," also known as the Royal Yorkers. The battalion was stationed at Carleton Island, and with a portion of the Royal Highland Emigrants and some of the Royal Artillery, formed the garrison at that place.

Dr. Caniff states that Sir John Johnson's regiment were also called "The Royal Greens." On the first formation of the corps the uniform may have been green, but at a subsequent period it was scarlet. The uniform worn by Lieut. Jeremiah French, of the second battalion, is still in existence, carefully preserved by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Knight, now living at Cornwall, Ontario. The coat is of scarlet cloth, with blue facings and gold lace, a small epaulette of gold fringe on each shoulder. The buttons are gilt, with the letters and words, "K. R. R., New York," stamped on them. The dress waistcoat is scarlet with gilt buttons. The undress waistcoat and breeches are of white cloth.

In the year 1778, the regiment, known as the Royal Highland Emigrants, was numbered the 84th. The uniform was

Cape Vincent and its History

the full Highland garb with purse of raccoon skin. The officers wore the broad-sword and dirk, and the men a half-basket sword.

LIEUT. BAKER TO CAPT. AUBREY.

A Description of Irondequoit Bay.

ON BOARD THE CALDWELL, 9 OF MAY 1779.

SIR,

Agreeable to the desire of Capt Brehm I have proceeded to sound the river and enterence of Irondequet. And on examining and Sounding the said River and Enterence, I find it unfit for any kind of vessel to enter with it except Batteauxes. The River is about four Hundred yards in Breadth and two Fathoms deep in the Channal. The Banks of the River is high on both sids. Near the Mouth on the inside lyes a little low Island that divides the water and stops a great many floating Trees in the way, that between this Island and the two points on each Sid that there is not more then thirty feet in Breath for the water to run out at. The enterence is forty foot in Breadth and five in Depth which runs thro between two long low Sandy Points that project out from the High Sand about one mile. About fifty yards from the Eastermost Point of Land lys the Bar adjoining to the Westernmost Point and extends to the Eastward about one hundred yards in length with no more then two feet water on it, which turns the Course of the little curant that runs out Close along by the side of the East shore. This Barr is about sixteen feet in Breadth and all Sand. This River lies about forty five miles W by S of Oswego and about seventy W S W of Carleton Island.

WM BAKER, LIEUT

Commanding the Sloop Caldwell.

Cape Vincent and its History

Account of sundry goods in possession of Robert Macauley, Carleton Island, 20th April 1780.

300 Gallons of Rum

4 Quarter Casks port wine

2 Bales Blankets

1 Ditto Strouds

1 Trunk Irish linen

1 Bale course Cloth

2 Cwt Tea

1 Bale Sundry Articles

1 Cask Small Shott assorted

1 Ditto Ball

2 Barrels Gunpowder

1 Case containing 6 Guns

For
Indian
Trade

ROBERT MACAULEY.

“Among the refugees here during the war was Mr. Macauley.”—Dr. Canaiff’s History of Upper Canada.

The Notorious Walter Butler and Joseph Brant at Carleton Island.

Agreeable to your Excellency’s directions I have made every Inquiry I could in order to Inform myself of such accounts relative to the Enemy as may be depended on, but no arrivals from Niagara since Major Butlers last to your Excellency, puts it out of my power to give any further particulars of the Inemy at the Tuskarawas or other matters from that quarter. A prisoner brought in from Fort Stanwix by Lieut Hare of the Indian Department informs that the Rebels have but three hundred men at that Post. We are further informed by him that a body of the Enemy went down the Oneida Lake in Batteaux and landed at this end of the Lake and marched to the Onondagoe Village, where they found about thirty souls, mostly women and children of that Nation and led them into Captivity. Among the number I fear they have taken a child of Joseph Brants. This stroke of theirs has every appearance as if they intend to take hold of Oswego for by having those Indians in their hands, they conjecture the Indians will not presume to molest them in such an enterprize, in my humble opinion their will have a great effect on the Indians either by enraging or intimidateing them. Whatever effect it may have, I hope it may not be

Cape Vincent and its History

the latter. Joseph is here with me and is much distressed about his Child. The Chiefs from Canada sent by your Excellency to the Oneidas are here likewise, and are to go up with me in the Vessel to Niagara. We have been waiting four days for a fair wind. I am sorry to hear one Killbuck, a Chief among the Showanoes and Delewares has Joined the Rebels at Fort Pitt and those parts, this Indian is a good Warrior and may be of great hurt to us tho I hope the Belts sent by the five Nations to the Indians dwelling thereabouts may have a good effect and bring him and others to there Duty. There is no foundation for the report of the enemy having been at Oswagoe and by what the prisoner says was there any talk among them of such an intention as their taking Post there. Lieut Hare is at present out with a party of Indians towards Oswagoe who is to return here, by him we will learn if any movments are made that way.

Captain Butler to General Haldimand, May 10, 1779.

Total Strength in May, 1779, as reported by Capt. McDougall.

Regt.	Distribution	Cpts.	Lts.	Ensigns	Surgeon's Mate	Sgts.	Cpls.	Drs. & Fifes.	Privates.
R. Artillery	Present for duty						1		2
	Sick present						1		2
	Total						1		4
Royal Yorkers	Present for duty	2	2	2	1	8	6	3	50
	Sick present								23
	Volunteers								2
	Total	2	2	2	1	8	6	3	75
From the General Hospital					1				
Total Strength		2	2	2	2	8	7	3	79

Return of a Scouting Party with Scalps, also an Alarm
From Indications of the Presence of Rebels.

A party of the Mussisagas Consisting of twelve Warriors

Cape Vincent and its History

sent out on a Scout towards the Mowhawk river, twelve Days ago by Capt Aubrey has returned with six scalps: they took two prisoners, but being pursued by the Rebels were obliged to kill them to save themselves as they say. This party also informed me they saw a good many fresh tracts not far from this Island. I immediately sent out and ordered all the Different partys, such as shingle makers and wood cutters to come into the Garrison at night, and so acquaint the Small Guard that kept a lookout on the East end of the Island to be alert, and to keep no fire by night, this Guard consists of one Corporal and two men, is relieved every morning at eight o'clock and this morning as usual. But they not returning to the Garrison, I sent to the Guard to see what was the reason as I was apprehensive that both Guards were taken prisoners: But found the new Guard at their post, who had relieved the old Guard and saw them a good way off returning to the Garrison, but they not coming in, must either be taken prisoners or Deserted, but should Imagine they were taken. I have sent a party of Indians to see if they can find their tracks, and if so, to follow and try to come up with them, as I am weak in men, I have ordered all the Artificers to sleep in the Garrison.

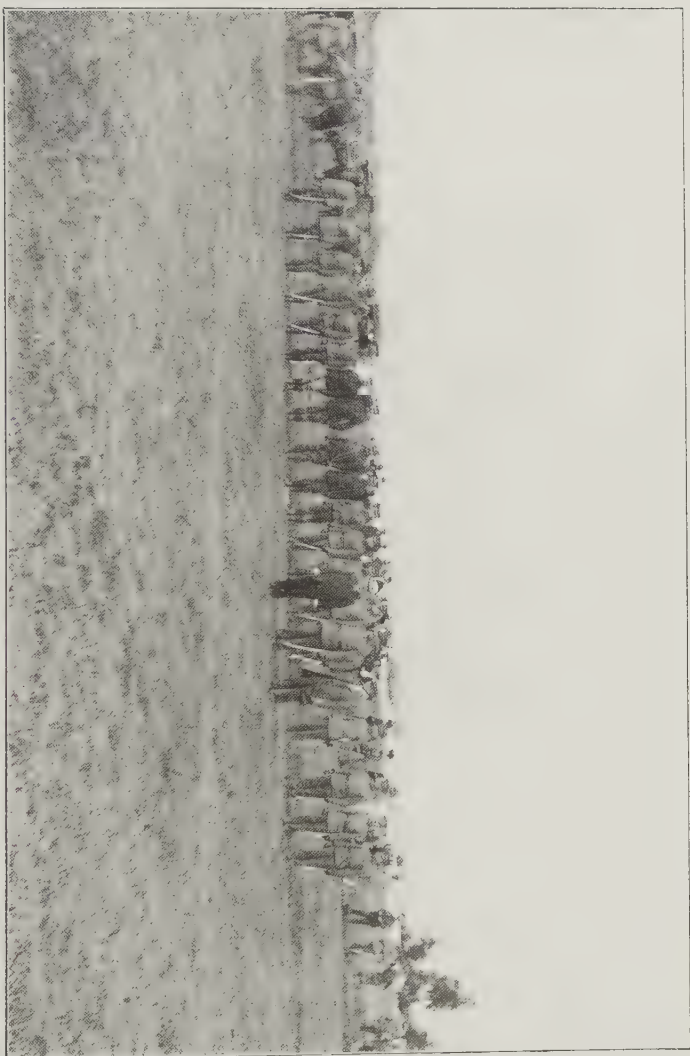
So soon as I have a Gun Boat ready I shall Send her to the Lower end of the Island to Keep a Lookout in place of the Small Guard.

Captain McDougall to Gen'l. Haldimand, May 16, 1779.

The Indians Troublesome.

I wish your Excellency would be pleased to give me orders Regarding the Savages, they are Exceedingly troublesome, perpetually wanting provisions and every kind of necessaries, and more so since Captain Frasers arrival at Oswegatchie as they Complain much that they dont Get as much here as he Gives them there, neither are they ready and willing to be employed.

Captain McDougall to General Haldimand, May 26, 1779.



Gov. HIGGINS AND STAFF.

Cape Vincent and its History

Instructions to Guard the Island from Insults.

QUEBEC 31ST MAY 1799.

CAPTAIN MACDOUGALL

SIR,

I have received yours of the 16th May and am extremely sorry for the accident that has happened to one of your out Guards and you will perceive by my former letters my apprehensions that the Rebel Indians would attempt a stroke of this sort.

Licut Twiss has sent to the Engineer at your Post, Instructions Relative to securing any out Guards that may be necessary from Suprise and also immediately to make a substantial and well formed Abbatis round your Fort, agreeable to Original Plan and I desire you to forward these services to the utmost of your Power. Your late Misfortune will naturally double your Dilligence to guard your Island and Garrison from Insults and if necessary you must cut down the rushes that Ly between you and the Continent or at least beat them down with Batteaux &c, so as they may not afford an hiding place for Canoes &c. I mention this as one precaution amongst a great number, which will naturally occur if you employ yourself in continually studying the advantages and Disadvantages of your Situation.

I am &c

FRED HALDIMAND.

General Haldimand to Captain McDougall.

Scouting Parties Sent to Reconnoitre Before the Gates are Opened.

I received your Excellency's letter dated May 4th, Directing me to be watchful and vigelent, in Guarding aganist any surprise the Enemy may attempt. I am happy to acquaint your Excellency that I took the precaution, the Day after I took the Command of this post, to send out a Scouting party

Cape Vincent and its History

every morning to reconnoitre the island before I opened the Gates and shall continue so to do: and I can assure your Excellency I think it impossible to surprise me. I have made a strong Abettie Round the Garrison, which I Reckon to be full as strong as the fort is at present against a storm or surprise. All the trees and brush wood one hundred and twenty yards from the Abettie is put in heaps ready for burning, and will begin with that necessary piece of work tomorrow: Till the arrival of my Company here I never went to bed in the night, as I placed but little confidence in the Garrison. I then had, and tho' by Example and precept showed the necessity of Every Officer assisting me in Carrying on the King's service, and I am sorry to acquaint your Excellency I was obliged to Give Repeated orders before I was properly Obey'd. But by the example of Lieut Dambourges and Smith of my Company, every one takes their part of the fatigue, with seeming pleasure and satisfaction, and everything goes on as well as I could wish, and I flatter myself will not be troubled with any complaints. If your Excellency intends to send any more of the "Highland Emigrants" to this Post to finish the works, I should be glad if the french Company were sent, as they are good ax men and exceeding Good Workers at every kind of Labor. I beg your Excellency will excuse me for taking the liberty of pointing them out, as its my ardent Desire to have the Works finished as soon as possible. The Royl Yorkers begins to Recover fast, and I am Getting every Day stronger and more work done. Lieut Clany arrived here this Day from Niagara on his way to Montreal. I shall stop him to settle his accounts, and I shall take his advice in Carrying on the Works here, till the arrival of the Engineer, as I have no notion of his Majestys service suffering for trifles he may be in arrest for, but shall not presume to take him out of his arrest. But I am certain he will assist me for the Good of the service. On the arrival of Lieut Dambourges I appointed him assistant Engineer till the arrival of Captn Twist, which I hope your

Cape Vincent and its History

Excellency will approve of, he is a Dilligent Good Officer and one I can put faith and Confidence in. I have given your Excellency's order in Writing to Mr. McLean to serve no more to the Seamen and Artificers than the field Rations he has served out once to them and I have heard no complaint. I have no accounts from Fort Stanwix as none of the Scouting partys have as Yet Returned.

Captain McDougall to Gen'l Haldimand, June 2nd, 1779.

A Prisoner from Fort Stanwix.

The Scouting party I sent out fifteen Days ago is this moment Returned with a prisoner they took at Fort Stanwix cutting wood, he is a soldier belonging to that post and says the Rebels have six hundred not including one hundred Artillery men most of which are french from Boston, and that have above three hundred Gun Boats and others at Schanakedy Coming up that way to go on an Expedition but when he does not know. I have sent him down to Montreal to be delivered to the Commanding officer there.

Captain McDougall to General Haldimand, June 3rd, 1779.

Supplies for the Upper Post Not to be Shipped until
Further Orders.

Series B. Vol. 128, p. 23.

QUEBEC JUNE 10TH, 1779.

SIR,

Judging that the quantity of Merchandize already forwarded to Niagara, Detroit etc. is fully sufficient to answer every good purpose to Government, you will observe that no Merchant Goods whatever are until further orders embarked from Carleton Island to the upper posts, except such as may be immediately directed or intended for the use of the King's officers and Soldiers employed in those places a particular

Cape Vincent and its History

account of which will in future always be sent signed by Lieut Col Bolton the commanding officer at Niagara.

I am &c

FRED HALDIMAND.

Gen'l. Haldimand to Capt. McDougall.

Route Taken by the Enemy from Carleton Island to Fort Stanwix.

I wrote your Excellency the 2nd Inst. I then acquainted your Excellency that I had fitted out a Gunboat and Kept her as a Guard at the South East end of the Island. But on the arrival of Capt Schanks he and I thought it would be better to send down the small Row Galley that was built at Niagara last Winter in place of the Gun Boat, and employ the Gun Boat in Escorting the provisions from Oswegatchie to this place, as we were informed the Rebels had three or four Scouting partys of Indians sent against this post and Oswegatchie and if they could not do any mischief against these posts they might cut off the provision Brigades, which would be very Detrimental to the Service. I also keep a Reconnoitreing party every morning through the Island before I open the Gates of the fort and also employ the Savages to scour the Island three or four times a day, but after all the precautions I have taken, one of the Rebel Scouts have taken an Artillery Soldier and a negro man the 11th inst. that was bringing in wood for the Carpenters, not five hundred yards from the fort, about an hour after the Reconnoitreing party returned to the Garrison. I find it almost impossible to stop them from Committing those Depredations while I have Indian on the Island who are friends and allowing such things to be done so close by themselves. I have had all their chiefs together and told them if they were not upon the Island I would Defy the enemy from taking a man from me as it was impossible to know them from the en-

Cape Vincent and its History

emy's Indians, they seemed to be very sorry for what had happened and promised that nothing of the kind should happen for the future, and if I shall lose one man more, I should accuse the Misshesagas and say it was them had carried him off, but theirs no Dependence to be put in them. I am credibly informed that the night Lieut Houghton's party lay here, on their return from Fort Stanwix, there was two of the enemys Indians along with his party all night and only left them an hour before the party went from this. I also acquainted Lieut Houghton of the same he made answer it might be so there's no stopping such things, and my opinion is the enemy Indians allow Our Indians to take prisoners from the enemy and Ours do the same, as they did last War. I know nothing of the Soldier and Negro being in the woods, but if I had should have thought there was no danger as my Reconnoitreing party returned to the Garrison at Eight o'clock and the Soldier and Negro was taken at nine. I can assure your Excellency that Captain Shanks and myself Does everything thats in our power to prevent such like accidents, and also carrying on the King's Works to advantage with the men we have here. I have wrote to Col. Cambell and also to Capt Fraser, to send me an interpreter for the Misshesagas if possible, as the one I have is almost good for nothing and I cannot make the Indians understand what I wish to have them do, therefore have it not in my power to employ them to advantage, there's a great many here above seventy Warriors and more than a hundred and fifty women and children. The Warriors all want to be employed.

I have sent off two partys one with Lieut McDougall of Sir John Johnstone Corp and thirty men from this Garrison to a *pass called Rocky River*, about forty miles from this to waylay the Rebel Scouts Thats taken a Soldier from Oswegatchie, and also if possible to get ahead of the party that took the men from this Island, as thats the *Rout the enemy takes both Coming and Going from this to Fort Stanwix*

Cape Vincent and its History

as Capt Fraser has informed me and has Recommended my sending off this party.

Capt. McDougall to General Haldimand, June 12th, 1779.

Complaining of the Indians.

I apprehended that Capt Fraser of the 34th Regt or some other officer of the Indian Department would be very serviceable here. The Indians being almost intollerable greedy and importunate and prehaps some mistake may happen in the management of them. Lieut McDonald with four men of Sir John Johnsons Regt and twenty Indians have set out from hence yesterday upon a Scout, they intend to seperate into two parties when they get near Fort Stanwix, one party to go towards that Fort and the other to the Mohawk River. Since writing the above I have the honor to receive your Excellencies letter of the 21st last month by which I am happy to understand that Mr. Lamotte is to be sent here for the management of the Indians. Every necessary assistance and Care respecting these people shall on our part be given him.

Major Nairne to General Haldimand, July 7th, 1779.

Return of Iron Guns Brought from Oswegatchie to Carleton Island, 6th July, 1779.

(Canadian Archives Series B. Vol. 127, p. 68.)

Nature	Brought	To be brought	Total
18 Pdrs	7	7	14
12 "	3	2	5
9 "	2		2
6 "	4		4
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 25

JOHN NAIRNE.

Cape Vincent and its History

Captain McDougall, probably relieved and Major Nairne appointed to the Command at Carleton Island.

Molly Brant Spends the Winter at Carleton Island.

I have not the least fresh Intelligence to give your Excellency from this place, the uncommon depth of the snow and constant severity of the weather obliged every Scout we sent out to return without being able to reach the settlements and continually employed round the place for the security of the Garrison and the Indians not only did this service with cheerfulness and punctuality but have behaved better in every respect than ever I knew so great a number of them to do before. The extraordinary attention which Captain Tice and the other Indian officers paid to their duty had this desirable effect. The Chiefs were careful to keep their people sober and satisfied but their uncommon good behavior is in a great measure to be ascribed to Miss Molly Brants influence over them, which is far superior to that of all their Chiefs put together and she has in the course of the winter done everything in her power to maintain them strongly in the King's interests, and tho' she is insatiable in her demands for her own family, yet I believe her residence here has been a considerable saving to Government as she checked the demands of others both for presents and provisions.

I found it impossible to purchase venison in sufficient quantities to be issued to the Troops as rations unless on terms very disadvantageous to Govt. and at the risk of giving discontent to part of the Garrison. I however purchased some for the use of the sick Indians and our own Hospital. The Troops have been pretty well supplied with fresh meat by the Indians, and I believe there would have been so much Venison brought in as would have almost entirely saved the salt Provn were it not that mr Des Moulins is suffered to trade in the woods, for as long as the Indians are supplied there with Rum, they will never take the trouble of carrying in their

Cape Vincent and its History

meat. I am sorry that my duty obliges me to mention to your Excellency any circumstance that may effect Mr. DesMoulins Interests, as he is a man very much esteemed by every person that knows him. As the Indians prefer Bread to Flour they are in general served at all the Posts in the latter article and only receive pound for pound. I thought a considerable saving could be made to Government by employing a Baker which I have accordingly done in the following footing, for seven pounds flour he gives nine and a half pounds bread on being paid one penny Hallifax Curr'y for his trouble, and upon an average I find flour saved in store to the value of 13 sterling pr week, and at Posts where a great number of Indians are victualled it must be very considerable if attended to. There not being occasion for the services of all the Indians during the winter, they were encouraged to keep out a hunting, but stationed so as to discover any movements of the enemy toward the Post, and every other possible precaution was used for our security. A very strong Abbatis was laid without the former one round the Fort with traverse Abbatis between both, another very strong Abbatis thrown round the Shipping and Naval Stores, with a block house mounting three guns for the defence of the new Vessel and the Naval Barr'ks. There has been a considerable quantity of pickets brought into the Garrison in case they should be wanted. Four eighteen pounders were mounted besides those formerly on the Ramparts and new carriages made for six of the other guns, the old ones being unserviceable—the Shipyard and Engineers Department supply'd with timber—the works kept clear of snow and water supply'd with every other precaution to guard against accident by fire.

Your Excellency will perceive that so much work must have been very burthensome to the Detachment of the 34th Regt and Royals Yorkers, and I flatter myself it will be satisfactory to your Excellency to hear that they supported it with the greatest chearfulness and good will and that noth-



ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD,

Cape Vincent and its History

ing could surpass the attention paid by both officers and men (as well of the Chasseurs as the other Corps), to all duties with Arms. Care was taken to keep the Hospital and Barracks constantly clean which I hope contributed as well as the Surgeons endeavors to the healthfulness of the Garrison. The public works have been carried on with great dilligence and Lieut Damborgess conduct deserves particularly to be mentioned. The people in Civil employ and the Merch'ts have offered to take a considerable share of the duty by patrolling all night round the Garrison and shipping &c until the ice breaks up. As they was no Adj't for any of the Corps here Lt Wingrove of the 34th did that duty for the Garrison besides doing his own as subaltern. He had much trouble in executing the foremen duty owing to the different Corps and Departments which compose our strength. I shoud therefore be happy if your Excellency woud be pleased to make him any allowance. He has made no application to me for any such favor, but if his merit was particularly Known to your Excellency I am certain it woud strongly second my request. There was also a man employed as Sergt Major who had a good deal of trouble and behaved well. Capt. Andrews excellent Character is I am persuaded well known to your Excellency, which must make it of course unnecessary for me to mention his constant zeal to promote the service. I have no doubt but it will be stisfactory to your Excellency to be informed that tho' we are composed of all Nations, of all Colours, and of all professions, there has not been during this Winter the smallest disagreement between any two Individuals on the Island. We have not the least intelligence from the upper Posts.

I have the honor to be with much respect

Sir,

Your Excellencys

Most humble and

Most obedient Servt

ALR FRASER.

Cape Vincent and its History

Captain Alex Fraser to General Haldimand, Feb. 21st, 1780. (Captain Fraser succeeded Major Nairne.)

The Head of the Island called Government Point.

I shall depend upon you to see that the following Regulations are complied with as far as circumstances at present permit, and that as soon as the Commanding Engineer has finally determined the respective Boundaries agreeable to the orders I shall give him for that purpose, that you prevent the least encroachment or deviation from the Plan he lays down, but if you then judge any improvement can be made, you must obtain my approbation before it takes place. No part of the head or Neck of Land which lies under the Fort and is called "Government Point" shall be deemed in any respect private property, nor shall any house Hut or Stable built thereon, be sold, because I propose that the whole of this Ground shall be appropriated for lodging the Artificers belonging to the Naval and Engineers Department and the Commanding Engineer shall have orders to lay it out during the Spring so as to form Commodious Work Shops, Saw Pits Timber Yards Rope Walks, &c for both these Departments, after which Provision Stores are to be built in the best situation for enabling the Commissary to Carry on the Transport, with the greatest Expedition possible, and for this purpose the Commissary of Transport will be quartered as near the same spot, as is convenient, but every other part of Government Point after these services are provided for, must be given up entirely to the officers and Seamen belonging to the Naval Department, and all officers, commissarys &c belonging to the Garrison must have their Gardens and whatever other convenience you may think proper to allow them, in some other part of the Island.

General Haldimand to Captain Fraser, April 10th.

Cape Vincent and its History

Goods belonging to Thos Robison, Mercht, Niagara.

Now laying at Carleton Island April 20th, 1780.

20	Bales Blankets different Posts
16	Bales Strouds
7	Bales Moltons,
4	Cases Indian Guns
20	Boxes Shot and Ball
16	Half Barrels Gun powder
3	Cases Linens
2	Chests Beads
2	Casks Knives and other small articles
3	Serons Tobacco
3	Boxes pipes
1300	Gallons Rum
700	Gallons Wine

For Thomas Robinson

R Hamilton.

Return of Alex Campbells Stores at Carleton Island, 20th April, 1780.

Wines	64 Galls
Spirits	500 do
Shrub	50 do
Pepper	50 wt
Chocolate	50 do
Sugars	500 do
Mustard	1 Gross
Vinigar	1 Barrel
2 Bales Blankets	
20 pcs Calicoes	
5 Pcs Maltons	
16 pcs Strouds	
2 pcs spotted flannels	
4 ps embost Serges	

Cape Vincent and its History

10 pcs linnens
100 wt powder
200 do shott
300 wt Tobacco

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Mollie Brant Mentioned.

I am pleased that Molly Brant happened to remain at your post, since you have found her so useful to you. She has always been unreasonable in her demands for her own family and favorites, but if by gratifying them a greater Expense is avoided, it becomes the lesser evil, and indeed her attachment has been so warm and so steady that she is deserving of attention, besides that in a political view, it is necessary to keep her in temper. By this or the first opportunity of conveyance you will receive some Garden Seeds, which you will distribute to the best advantage and Encourage as much as possible the Cultivation of all Roots and Vegetables, so absolutely necessary in your situation for the preservation of the Health.

Sir John Johnson to Assist the Loyalists to Escape to Canada.

Having thought it expediant for His Majesty's Service to Detach a Considerable Party, composed of Regulars, Provincials and Indians under the command of Sir John Johnson, in order to Distress the Enemy, and to give the persecuted Loyalists an opportunity of escaping to this Province, you will please to consider in which way you can best contribute to his assistance by a cooperating Party of Indians from your post (and Troops if you judge necessary and can spare them). Sir John will set out, I hope, the first week in May, will cross Lake Champlain and proceed by the shortest route to Johnstown. You will be able nearly to

Cape Vincent and its History

compute the time this march will take and Regulate that of your Detachment accordingly, either to form a Junction with him, or to extend and make more general the alarm in the Enemy's country. It being impossible to give particulars Directions upon an affair, the success of which must turn upon unknown events and circumstances. I have only to Recommend to you to make choice of whatever officers and men, who from a knowledge of the country and other necessary qualities you may think most fit for the service: but considering your Distance and the Danger of the Route, I would not have you send more than 20 or 30 whites, and if any of the Chasseurs go, only those on whose fidelity you can rely. This letter is left open for Sir John Johnson's perusal, who will probably write you a few lines on the same subject. Captain Robertson having been directed to send frequent scouts, both above and below his post for the protection of the Transport of Provision, you would do well to send out scouts also, between Carleton Island and Oswegatchie, in such manner as will appear best for the King's service.

General Haldimand to Captain Fraser, April 17, 1780.

Captain Fraser Instructed to Take a Prisoner in the Mohawk Valley—A Good Inhabitant Preferred.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 1ST, 1780.

Sir:—

Having had late accounts from the Mohawk River, which make me particularly anxious to hear further from that quarter, you will please upon receipt of this, to dispatch a small but well-chosen Scout for that purpose, and if possible to take a prisoner beyond Fort Stanwix. A good inhabitant would be more likely to give authentic information than any of their troops, and may be more easily come at in this case; the prisoner taken should be well treated and kept at Carleton Island, but the intelligence transmitted to me.

I am &c.

F. HALDIMAND.

Cape Vincent and its History

Loss of the Ontario.

I am exceedingly sorry to inform your Excellency that the new vessel—the Ontario—is in all probability lost and every person on board of her have perished, among the rest Colonel Bolton, Lieut. Royce with the Detachment of the 34th which were at Niagara, Lieut. Colleton of the Royal Artillery and several other Passengers together with Captain Andrews and all the officers and Crew of the Vessel. She sailed on the 1st Inst in the afternoon. A most violent storm came on the same evening from the Northeast wherein she is supposed to have upset or foundered near a place called Golden Hill, about thirty miles from Niagara as her boats the Grateings of her Hatchway, the Binnacle Compasses Land glasses and several hats caps and different wearing apparel and blankets were picked up along shore by Col. Butler on his way from Oswego to Niagara. This account is brought by the Mohawk which is just arrived from above without having made any other discovery of the Ontario.

Captain Fraser to General Haldimand Nov. 8, 1780.

“The ‘Ontario’ a war vessel of considerable importance, carrying 22 guns, was built at Carleton Island.” Dr. Caniff’s History of Upper Canada.

The Enemy to Burn Vessels.

By Intelligence I have received from Various Quarters, there is every reason to believe, the enemy will this winter employ their Emissaries to burn the vessels on Carleton Island, and if possible to set Fire to your Powder, Magazine, their Preservation will therefore claim your particular attention.

General Haldimand to Captain Fraser, Nov. 15, 1780.

Major Ross Placed in Command of Fort Haldimand.

After I had the Honor of your Excellencys orders I made

Cape Vincent and its History

all possible dispatch for this place where I arrived the 30th ult with one hundred men under my command. On my arrival I found the works—after examination—not equal in strength to my expectations but I shall give every assistance in my power to render them more formidable to accomplish which no time shall be lost.

Major Ross to General Haldimand, Dec. 2, 1780.

A House Built for Mollie Brant.

CAPT. FRASER TO F. HALDIMAND.

CARLETON ISLAND, DEC. 13, 1780.

SIR :

I gave you particular directions regarding Miss Molly's treatment. She has got into her new house and seems better satisfied with her situation than I had ever known her before. The Indians are exceedingly well disposed and I committed the care of them to Messrs. Crawford and Lyons who are both very good officers and very honest men. They are also plentifully supplied with Indian stores.

(Mary Brant's children were in school in Montreal, during her residence on Carleton Island.)

Major Ross Repairs and Strengthens the Fort.

CARLETON ISLAND THE 5TH OF JANUARY 1781

SIR :

By Lieut Turney of Col. Butlers Rangers who goes express from Niagara to Canada, I take the opportunity to write your Excellency. I had the Honor to mention in my last by Captain Frazer that the Fortifications of this place were far from being as strong as I expected they were few and Insufficient the Paropets only six feet thick Partially filld with Rubbish and Stones, and in my opinion not proof against cannon. I consulted with Lieut Rudyerd the Engi-

Cape Vincent and its History

neer on the occasion we found it expedient to repair and strengthen them before any attack could be hazarded. The Troops have submitted chearfully to the Labour. I may venture to inform your Excellency that before the first of February I am in no ways apprehensive of the Enemy let their number be never so great.

For the Security of the Shipping and Magazines of Provisions, a Canal is to be kept open around the Point joined by a strong Abatis from the Fort at each end which I hope will effectually frustrate any treacherous designs of the Enemy, this from the mildness of the Season has not as yet took place, as at present there is scarce any appearance of Winter. The Reparation of the shipping seems to be carefully attended to. I have begun to distribute the Roots as Rations to the contentment of all parties, the few they have contributed Greatly to the Health of the Garrison, which from the openness of the season were somewhat unhealthy.

I shall as soon as possible take the necessary steps to discover the nations of the Enemy.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect,

Your Excellencys most obedient and

Most Humble Servant,

JOHN ROSS.

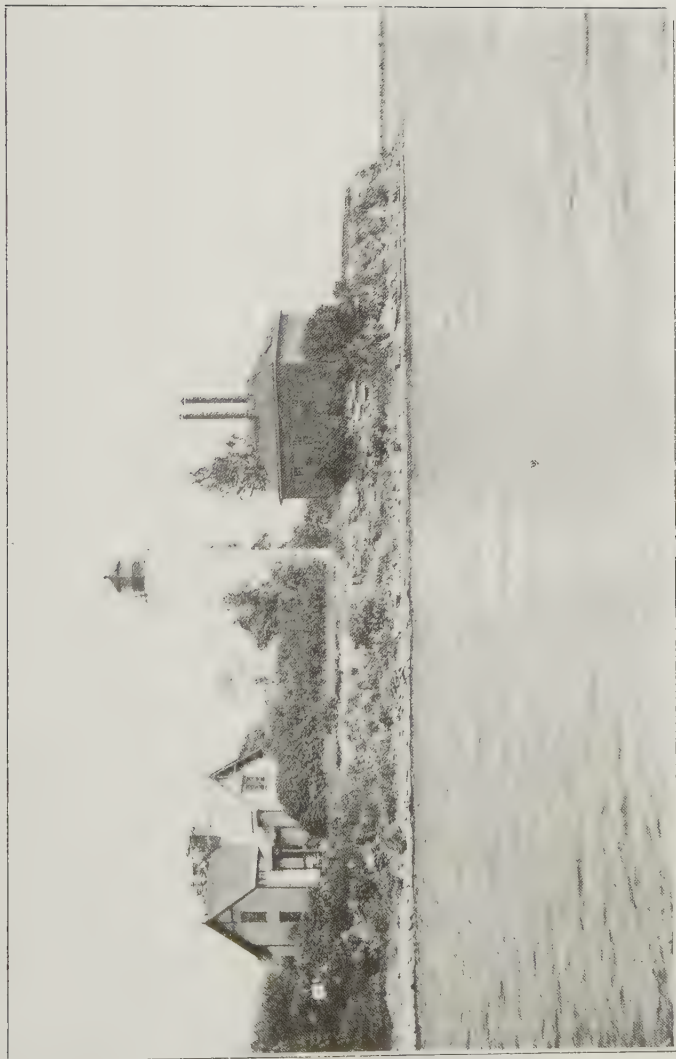
Major Ross to General Haldimand.

Lieut. Crawford Goes on a Scout to the Mohawk Valley.

CARLETON ISLAND 30TH JANUARY 1781.

SIR

Both of your Excellency's letters of the 6th Instant I received and perused with attention your Excellencys commands which shall be Implicitly obeyed. Your Excellency does me much honor in placing Confidence in me for the defence of this post, nothing shall be wanting on my part to fulfill the trust reposed, it is my only object. I have con-



TIBBITTS POINT LIGHT HOUSE

Cape Vincent and its History

sidered with unwearied attention my situation and as I had the honour to write your Excellency on my arrival, I thought it Criticall but since that time having employed the troops for the defense of the Fort Shipping and Stores, am now in a state I think not to be stormed, I hope never to be surprised. Your Excellency will please to permit me to explain in a few words the state I found this Fort in---which from the circumstances of the times when it was built could not be avoided---The Paropets were thin and badly fitted, the Embrasures so low that it was easy to step into them, the Platforms had sunk so much that the Guns were almost unserviceable, but I have now the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the works are Raised and proof against Cannon the Platforms made new and the Guns are mounted all which has been performed in about the space of seven weeks, and I have also to add that a Bomb Proof Magazine has been built Abbatis made the Ditch excavated down to the Rock, the whole on the point of being finished all in the time above mentioned much to the credit and owing to the attention of Lieut Rudyerd the Engineer. (I was favored with a letter from Captain Twiss who was so kind as to write me fully on the defence of this place, he points out as a primary object the further excavation of the ditch which shall be attended to, but being Rock will of course be a work of time, he also mentions making some of the Buildings Bomb Proof, the only works that are now requisite to make this Fortification formidable and which may be accomplished before the next winter.) Lieut Crawford left this eleven days ago on a scout to the Mohawk River. My instructions to him were conformable to your Excellency's orders, to discover the motions of the enemy and take prisoners for intelligence. He is a prudent active and Vigilant officer. I have much confidence in him. Lieut Arden at all times eager to be useful in the line of his profession, requested to accompany him which I consented to. I'm much beheld to him for his great attention to the Battalion now Raising, it would be much

Cape Vincent and its History

for the good of the Regt did he remain in it and I hope it will be your Excellency's pleasure to reward him, he is an older officer than any of those likely to compose Sir John Johnsons 2nd Battalion.

I have paid the strictest attention to the economy of the Kings Provisions, which has been a great saving on the head in the Indian Department, few Indians have resorted here this Winter, nor have I encouraged them meerly on that account. Last year at times they almost equalled in numbers the Garrison. (The winter has been extremely mild and very little snow, the Garrison is now become very healthy, chiefly I believe owing to Constant exercise and the Vegetables which have been served out in lieu of the small species of provisions, reserving a sufficiency for this place for Seed and some for Niagara. The next season I hope will produce many more, and with a little attention I think the Cultivation of this Island might turn out to advantage.)

I have the honour to be with the Greatest Respect

Your Excellencys most obedient

and most humble servant

JOHN ROSS.

Joseph Brant and the Mohawk Indians to Rendezvous
on Carleton Island.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC 1ST MARCH 1781.

SIR,

Being informed that Joseph Brant has meditated a stroke against the Oneidas who are possessed of a Blockhouse at Palmertown in the neighborhood of Saratoga, and that he has for that purpose requested John—who will deliver this letter—and all the Mohawks he can collect here to meet him at Carleton Island about the 20th of March, I have to desire that you will acquaint Joseph I wish to assist him with a party of about 60 chosen men from this country who would meet in whatever place may be judged most convenient. You will confer with him at large upon this subject and if he

Cape Vincent and its History

approves it, the Time and Place must be clearly calculated for the Junction of the Parties, which you will communicate to me by an active Express in whom you can depend. Should Joseph prefer marching immediately from Carleton Island to the necessary delay, the other plan will occasion, and require your aid you will please to afford it to him in the most ample manner the circumstances of your situation will admit. I have desired the same of Captain Robertson of Oswegatchie. The bearer, nor no other person here is acquainted with this design. You will therefore intrust it to Joseph only. The difficulties and uncertainty of the two Parties joining, makes the undertaking from Carleton Island only, the most eligible, but if Joseph should wish the other, what can shall be done. Your letter of the 30th ulto in received, it gives me pleasure to hear from you reports of the works &c that your post is in such security. A late scout reports that two 12 pounders have been sent to Fort Stanwix.

I am &c

F. HALDIMAND.

General Haldimand to Major Ross, Carleton Island.

Everything in a State of Tranquility.

SIR :

I have the Honor to inform your Excellency by the express from Niagara to Canada that everything here is in a state of perfect tranquility, the Fort in good order and the Garrison in great health and spirits, and I have also the Honor to inform your Excellency that Bomb Proofs will be completed for the Troops by the first of April next, having already finished wherein to lodge one hundred men.

I have the Honor to be
With the greatest Respect
your Excellencys most obedient
and most humble servant

JOHN ROSS.

Major Ross to General Haldimand.

Cape Vincent and its History

Abraham Halcey, a Prisoner from Fort Stanwix, Reports
the Condition of that Garrison.

CARLETON ISLAND

THE 10TH OF MARCH

1781

SIRS

I was Honoured with your Excellency's letter of the 10th ultimo this day and I am much flattered with the opinion your Excellency is so kind as to entertain of my humble endeavors to be of service in the command with which I am intrusted. Your Excellency is so good as to give me hopes of seeing Capt'n Twiss here this Spring. I should consider myself as much favored with his visitation of the works. I can now lodge the whole Garrison under Bomb Proof together with a quantity of provisions unconnected with the other Buildings and I think secure from fire.

The wheat Indian corn and the seeds arrived here this day, no time shall be lost for their transportation but I am apprehensive they will be too late for all the Posts, Niagara excepted. Joseph's Intended expedition not taking place of which in a former letter I had the honor to write your Excell'y, I'm happy to have anticipated your orders in the letter just Received. I disposed of the Mohawks under Capt John in the very way directed, and since his departure two more scouts are on foot to the Mohawk River, furnished with the same Instructions. I expect Capt'n John every day and by his activity and promises hope to be furnished with the Intelligence your Excellency wishes for. Should he fail, without waiting for the other two, I shall dispatch a succession of Scouts until accomplished. I have heard but cannot ascertain that the Sleighs alluded to were loaded with provisions, and that nothing else went lately to Fort Stanwix and shall trouble your Excellency with the declaration of Abraham Halcey a Prisoner taken at Fort Stanwix the 2nd of March last, now before me.

The above prisoner declares that he has been at Fort Stan-

Cape Vincent and its History

wix this last winter ever since September. That that Garrison was composed of 4 Companys of the 2nd Regt of Continental Troops making in all about one hundred and forty men, that the Fort mounts 7 Guns some of which are 12 pounders, nor is there a spare Gun in the Fort nor arms of any kind to his knowledge, that instead of 70 Sleighs there were only 50 came there loaded with provisions, before which there was a great scarcity, that there was neither amunition arms or Cannon sent up the Mohawk River during the winter nor did he hear of any preparations making at Schenectady or anywhere else on that River, the above prisoner is one of their Continantall Soldiers taken by Joseph Brandt now on his way to Montreal. I hope in a short time to be able to give your Excellency more ample Information and I have the Honor to be

With the greatest Respect

Your Excellencys most obedt and
most humble serv't

JOHN ROSS
Major.

Major Ross to Haldimand.

CARLETON ISLAND, THE
7TH OF MAY, 1781.

Rumors of an Invasion of Canada by the Continental Army.

CARLETON ISLAND THE 12TH OF MAY, 1781.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Captain John arrived here this morning with about 30 Mohawks from a Scout and brought with him five prisoners, one of which is a very Intelligent man. I have examined him and hereby send your Excellency his Declaration as follows.

Prisoner John Baxter Declares that he was taken from his own home six miles below the little falls on the Mohawk River the 3rd instant. That there is one Regt consisting of seven

Cape Vincent and its History

Companies if complete one hundred men each on the River, four of which are at Fort Stanwix one at Stone Rabby* and its environs and the other two to the best of his belief at Johnstown and Schenectady. That he was in Albany and Schenectady in February last where there were but very few troops, that they were then apprehensive of an army coming from Canada against them that at the same time there was a talk of sending one into Canada Consisting of 15000 men for the maintenance of which 3000 bushels of wheat were brought up with hard money. That in the latter end of January two nine pounders were sent up from Fort Stanwix but he hears they were left at Fort Herkimar, that there were about one hundred sledges sent up to Fort Stanwix during the Winter with Provisions but no troops except their escorts, that that Garrison now must be short of provisons and report says it will be removed to German Flatts. That about a fortnight ago two wagon loads of shells had been sent to Schenectady which place they are Fortifying with Seven Block houses and Stockades, that there are about 30 Oneida Warriors at Schenectady. That Ethen Allen siezed Fort Edward in the beginning of Aprill some report for himself some for the King. That about 50 men had lately assembled at Stony Rabby in order to come to Canada to join Sir John Johnsons but were discovered and prevented. That all the inhabitants on the Mohawk River are in a state misery and many of them Retiring. This is the material part of the above mentioned prisoners declaration which as far as comes to his knowledge may be depended on, as he is well known by many here and assuredly a friend to Government and the very person wished for to be brought in. Should the other Scouts which are now out bring further Intelligence I shall loose no time in giving your Excellincy every Information that can be collected.

* Stone Arabia.

Cape Vincent and its History

I have the Honor to be with the Greatest Respect,

Your Excellencys most obedient &
Most Humble Servt

JOHN ROSS, Major.

Major Ross to General Haldimand.

His Majesty's Provisions Embezzled.

SIR

Inclosed I take the liberty to send you the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry occasioned by what I take to be a palpable embezzlement of his Majestys provision and request you'll be so good as lay the same before His Excellency.

I have the Honor to be

Sir,

Your most obed't &
Most Humble Serv-t

JOHN ROSS,
Major

Major Ross to Captain Mathews.

CARLETON ISLAND THE 19TH OF MAY
1781.

PROCEEDINGS. CARLETON ISLAND MAY 19TH 1781

Proceedings of the Court ordered to sit by Major Ross 2nd Battalion of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York, to inquire into the reason of Provisions being transported from the Kings lower Store to Mr. Thompson Shop Keeper's House on the evening of the 17th instant.

President—Ensign Arden 34th Regt.

Mem. Ensign Clerges 34th Regt.

Lt McKays, Capt Leakes Corps.

Robert Stephens—Clerk to Mr. Thompson—informs the

Cape Vincent and its History

Court that Mr. Thompson gave him an order from Mr. McKay, late Asst Com'y to Mr. McNab, the present one, to deliver to him—Thompson—the following Provision, Viz.

	lbs
2 Barrels of Flour contg	276. each
8 “ of Pork	208. each
13 Firkins of Butter	62. each

and that he sent a Bateaux and transported said Provisions from the Kings lower Store to Mr. Thompsons House. Mr. McNab being called on produces the order above mentioned to the Court, signed A Mackey, Asst Com. and being asked if there was any more such provision in store says there is the following.

684 lbs of flour
530 “ of Pork
2163 $\frac{3}{4}$ Oatmeal

For which he has given a Receipt to Mr. Ferguson Asst Com'y at Oswegatchie.

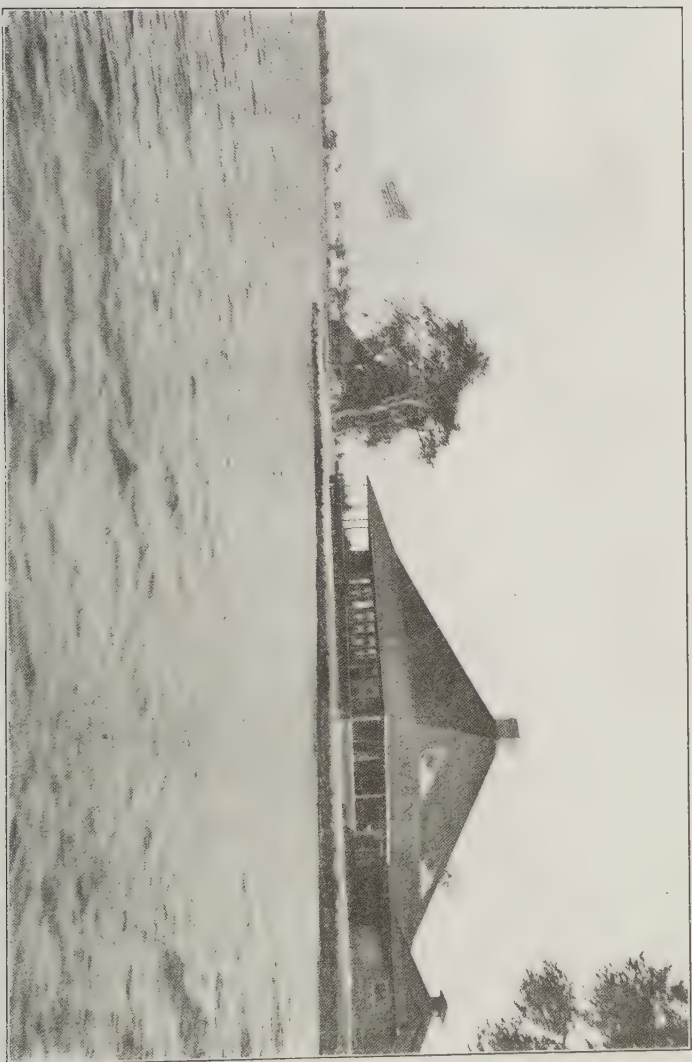
H ARDEN 34TH REGT
President.

Lieut. Crawford's Raid in the Mohawk Valley.

CARLETON ISLAND, AUG. 21, 1781.

SIR:—

I have the honor to inform your Excellency of Lieutenant Crawford's return from the Mohawk River, the 20th Inst. He has destroyed a quantity of grain, burnt a mill several houses and barns and killed a number of cattle belonging to a settlement of rebels fifteen miles below Fort Herkimer. The party which was mostly composed of young troops behaved with great spirit and steadiness. They drove the militia into their Forts, though three times their number, and burned and destroyed at noonday all around. Had the Indians been as zealous as they promised, a number of cattle might have



HALCYON POINT.

Cape Vincent and its History

been brought off to this Island, which though collected, were obliged to be left behind. Some horses only were brought.

JOHN ROSS.

Work on the Fortifications Over and the Attention of the Garrison Given to Agriculture.

AUG. 20TH, 1781.

I am sensible of the advantage your Excellency proposes from the attention to agriculture. I have not spared or shall not spare any pains to accomplish the same. Notwithstanding the great fatigue occasioned by the Fortifications (which is now over) a great deal of land has been cleared and cultivated, and the crops in its first appearance looked very well but has suffered much by the different insects. I procured a quantity of turnip seed from Montreal, and there is a very large crop of potatoes.

JOHN ROSS.

General Haldimand Instructs Major Ross to Plan for a Raid in the Mohawk Valley.

General Haldimand to Major Ross.

PRIVATE

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, 6TH SEPT. 1781.

SIR,

Judging it expedient for the purpose of alarming the frontiers, and distressing the enemy by destroying the supplies, I have determined to send a strong detachment of the Army to take Post at Crown Point, where they will remain so long as the season will permit and to make this Alarm more General I have directed Brigadr Genl Powell to detach Parties of the the Rangers and Indians, to the Mohawk River and Frontiers of Pennsylvania, (in which service I wish to join one

Cape Vincent and its History

or two strong well directed Scouts from Carleton Island.) I have told Brigadier Powell that these will form a junction, or cooperate with those from Niagara destined for the Mohawk River and that you will give him your sentiments thereon from the knowledge you have acquired of the Enemy's strength and Situation, and their local circumstances in that quarter, then he will compare his Abilities and Information, determine his Plans and Communicate them to you. Your vicinity to the Enemy's country will admit of this delay. I likewise direct Captain Robertson to be the Bearer of this Letter that you may consult together upon the Expediency of sending at the same time a Scout from Oswegatchie or joining the force he can spare from thence to those you send from Carleton Island. The unfortunate consequences from a discovery of Sir John Johnsons expedition last year, will convince you of the necessity of keeping this Intention profoundly secret. You and Brigadr Powell are the only persons in the Province to whom it shall be imparted until the orders of March shall be given out. It will not be necessary for you to mention even to Captn Robertson the movement from hence to Crown Point. It will take place about the 1st of October, by which time the scouts should be on their several Grounds, in order to make the Consternation General, and divide the Force of the Enemy.

I am &c

F. H.

Captain Grant who will deliver this is not acquainted with any part of its contents—you will immediately dispatch one or two of the Vessels best calculated for conveying the Troops from Niagara should it be thought expedient to transport them by that means and as it will probably be thought necessary to make a deposit of provision at, or in the Neighborhood of Oswego, for their Return, the Vessels after landing the Troops may return to Carleton Island for the Provisions, which shall be wanted with which it will be proper to send

Cape Vincent and its History

such a Detachment from your Garrison to take Post for its security, as can be spared from it, the pressing necessity of the Provision Transport not admitting of the Vessels remaining off Oswego to attend the return of the Troops. Should Oswego be fixed upon, one of the Bastions may be occupied with very little labour. As you formerly mentioned a desire of making an Excursion, I leave to yourself either to execute this service, or conduct any of the scouts from Carleton Island, but do not propose it to you as I think the command of either too inconsiderable, and as I want no proofs to convince me of your zeal and Activity. If you think therefore that the service will be more promoted by remaining at Carleton Island to conduct the whole, I expect you will do it. The impossibility of moving from this Quarter a single man without its being immediately discovered to the Enemy, prevents my sending a Reinforcement which would form a good detachment for you, the same apprehension prevents my sending you more Batteaux. You will therefore detain as many as you may have use for, from one or two Brigades of Provision Batteaux, giving the Conductor a Certificate that you have my Directions to keep them for the use of the Post. That you may better comprehend my Wishes in this undertaking, I leave my letter to Brigdr Genl Powell open for your perusal, satisfied you will act mutually to the best advantage for the King's Service. (Notwithstanding the effort to keep the plans for the raid secret, Major Ross learned of them before receiving General Haldimand's letter.)

CARLETON ISLAND THE 22ND SEPT 1781

SIR,

Captain Grant owing to contrary winds did not arrive with your Excellency's dispatches until the 20th Instant, which have been forwarded with all possible haste to Niagara, and I hope will be received by General Powell tomorrow. I am much honored by Your Excellencys wishing to give me a

Cape Vincent and its History

greater Command. Thinking my presence here will not be absolutely necessary here for a Time, I have by your Excellencys permission taken the resolve of conducting this Party, nor do I think any party to inconsiderable could I at any time execute your Excellencys intention, or be of any service in commanding it.

I have proposed to Brigadier General Powel to rendezvous at Salmon Creek unless he prefers Oswego. The former being better situated for penetrating into the country. Lieutenant Wingrave 34 Regiment who has been at Niagara for a few days informs me that the Garrison there is sickly and that General Powell told him that he could not on that account Detach many for service, more than 150 men, consequently I have no prospect of great succor from thence, one thing I hope I may venture to inform your Excellency that if the Mohawk River is in the same state that it was in a short time ago, the intended party may do as they please until a Force is collected from about Albany to oppose them, but I am sorry to inform your Excellency that this Scout has been talked of in Canada as I received accounts of it the same day your Excellencys order arrived here. I expect to be at the place of Rendezvous by the first of October from whence I shall have the Honor to write Your Excellency.

I am &c

JOHN ROSS.

Major Ross to General Haldimand.

The Troops from Niagara Late in Arriving.

OSWEGO THE 10TH OF OCTOBER 1781.

SIR

The troops from Niagara did not arrive until this day, which was much later than your Excellency's expectations and the season is far advanced. I have received instructions from Brigadier Powell a copy of which was sent your Excellency. I mean to follow them so far as the Exigencies of

Cape Vincent and its History

affairs will permit. I have left the command of the Garrison of Carleton Island to Lieutenant Danbourgess, Assistant Engineer, he is well acquainted with every Part of the Duty and a most active officer. The Fort is in such a situation that nothing can be apprehended from the diminution of the Garrison which is still double the number to what was left there last year. Should I be so fortunate as to get into the country unexpected, what little remains to be destroyed may be done, but by last Accts the corn is all threshed off and in their Stockaded Forts. Dimsbore the place particularized by Brigadier Powell is but a small settlement within eight miles of Schenectady.

I have the honour &c

JOHN ROSS.

Major Ross to General Haldimand.

Major Ross Gives an Account of the Last Raid made by the British in the Mohawk Valley and the Retreat to Carleton Island.

CARLETON ISLAND THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1781.

SIR,

I had the honour to write your Excellency from Oswego the 10th ultimo intimating the arrival of the Troops from Niagara, at which time I made no mention of the Indians which I was made believe were coming by land to join me on the march, as very few came with the Troops: on the 11th I left Oswego and proceeded to Oneida Lake as far as Canasarago Creek, where I left some provisions and a Guard. I found the promised succor of Indians was a mere Illusion for none ever appeared the few that had joined at Oswego were nothing more than the refuse of different Tribes without a leading man amongst them and so early as that period, began not only to make difficulties of everything but to counteract and procrastinate whatever I proposed to them. I

Cape Vincent and its History

then wished to write your Excellency to explain these circumstances but no opportunity could possibly be had. I sensibly felt my situation on an Expedition where Indians were absolutely necessary, nor was it less obvious to the Troops, the officers clamorous particularly those from Niagara, even Indian officers declared that Colonel Johnson had it in his power to send useful Indians, Chiefs and Warriors abounded in and near Niagara. Your Excellency knows he had timely notice. After 8 days march from Canasatego in very bad weather, I came near the Mohawk River. By the prisoners brought me on the Road I learned this Expedition was not unknown, and that the Militia was waiting our approach. I was never the less determined to render the Expedition as useful as possible, the upper part of the Mohawk River being formerly destroyed, the blow if any behooved to be struck where it would be most sensibly felt Duessboro' was a trifling place, the only Settlement of any Consequence now on the River was Warrensborough, a place thought from its situation perfectly secure and a nest of Rebels from the beginning of the War, lying critically between Fort Hunter, Schoharie and Schenectady. On the 24th in the afternoon I came to the scattered inhabitants near Corystown where I first discovered, in an instant of time the Alarm Guns were fired and express sent to every Post, by 8 o'clock in the evening it was known at Fort Plain, Schoharie and Schenectady, where the Troops and Militia were in readiness, amounting to at least near two thousand men. I full well knew that no time was to be lost to accomplish my designs and make a forced march in the night to arrive at the place of my destination before Morning. The weather was most unfortunate, heavy rains and the worst Roads for 14 miles, the Troops laboured hard to keep together and notwithstanding every exertion several were obliged to be left behind on the March. We arrived near Warrensborough before morning and having made the men rest on their Arms until daylight, I made the necessary arrangements to destroy the Settlement as expeditiously as possible, appointing a Rendezvous for

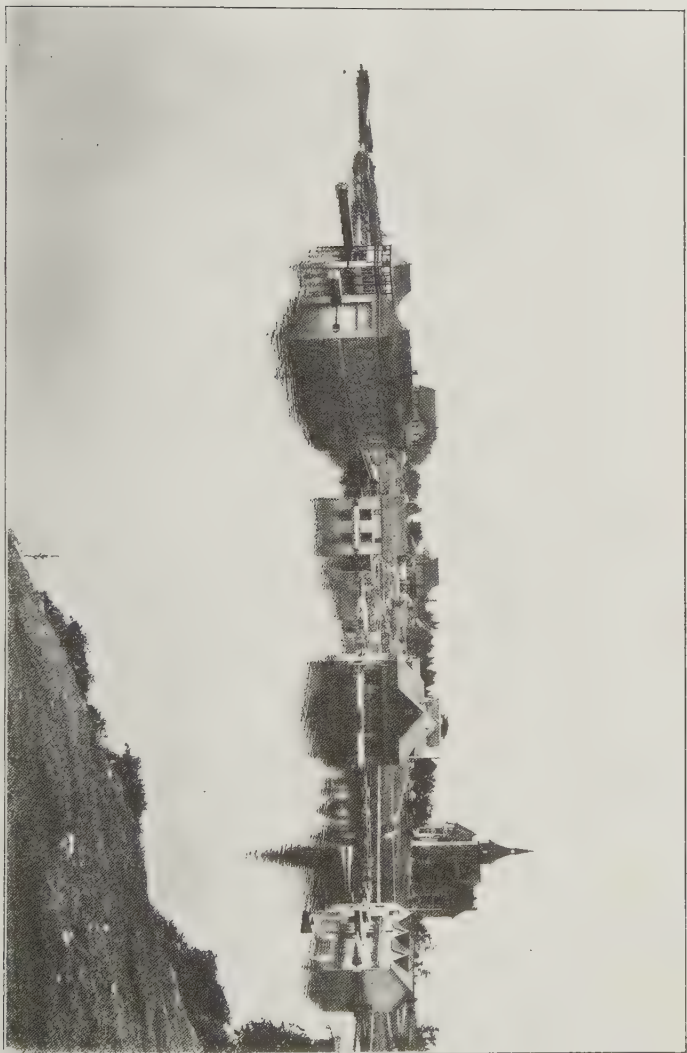
Cape Vincent and its History

the whole, in this particular only did the Indians become useful, they mixt with part of the Rangers. Effected everything that could be required, before 12 o'clock the whole settlement for seven miles was in flames, near one hundred farms, three mills and a large Granary for Public Service were reduced to Ashes. The cattle and stock of all kinds were likewise destroyed. The Inhabitants fled precipitately in the night. The Troops joined according to orders within 12 miles of Schenactady. I could hear nothing of the Troops at Crown Point. Knowing that my situation was Critical and that no time was to be lost to make good my retreat, from prisoners and others I learned that the rebels were on their march from every quarter far superior to my numbers. I always in my own breast designed retreating to Carleton Island, but imparted it to none so that the prisoners who fell into the Enemy's hands the night before could make no discoveries, to Retreat as I came must give the Enemy every advantage, they having the command of the River could get in my front at pleasure. There was also another circumstance which equally determined me. It was not impossible that the Boats and provisions left at Canasarago might fall into their hands, which they could not fail to have information of, in this case a march thence to Niagara or Carleton Island without provisions and almost barefooted at this season of the Year presented a disagreeable prospect. Time, distance, security, and in short everything argued for the Retreat to this Island. About one o'clock we crossed the River at Johnstown, which owing to heavy rains was attended with difficulty. Some Militia began to show themselves on the Banks. The Lieutenant commanding the Fort at Johnstown with a small party coming to reconoitre fell in with our front and was killed, the party escaped thro' the inactivity of the Indians. We proceeded on our March to the end of the Settlement of Johnstown and there determined to take the woods and striking *for the path leading from the German Flatts to the Island*, there some cattle were killed for the

Cape Vincent and its History

maintenance of the troops on the march, but our chief dependence was on horses. I at the same time sent out reconnoitring parties to try to discover the motions of the Enemy but could get no intelligence. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we had just entered the woods at Johnstown when Intelligence was brought that the Rebels were just in our Rear, from the situation of the Troops I full well knew that we could not out march them, that if we did so it would only be partially as many of the Rear would inevitably be cut off. Wherefore numerous as they were I was determined to give them Battle, and accordingly formed the men for Action. We were about a quarter of a mile in the woods without any advantage of Ground. An advance party of the Enemy came up and being fired upon retreated. Soon after this Commander Willet with a large Body advanced and began to engage. The Troops stood firm the Rebels seemed wavering and Inclined to give way which as soon as I found to be the case, I ordered the whole to advance and charge the Enemy, as we advanced they in general Retreated seldom making a stand, but maintained a running fight until they got to the Edge of the wood when they fled with precipitation in full view for more than a mile. It was then that I lamented the want of a good body of Indians—a few of those present venturing to engage—in which had I been so fortunate, it would in all probability have crushed the spirit of Rebellion on the Mohawk River. On our left the Rebels had planted a field piece with another Body of men, and on our following the Enemy out of the woods they kept up a brisk fire, the troops advanced to attack them, the very countenance of which made the Rebels give way, following the example of the rest, flying after a few platoons with equal precipitation and leaving behind them their field piece Brass three pounder, and a Quantity of Ammunition. The Troops tho' much fatigued killed many in the flight to this circumstance alone many more owed their safety. The Engagement now seemed to be over, but still there was something to be done, another body of the Enemy came undiscovered upon our right, and renewed the

THE HEAD OF CARLETON ISLAND, FORMERLY GOVERNMENT POINT.



Cape Vincent and its History

Engagement, they seemed rather inclined to harrass than attack openly, they took possession of the Edge of the woods where they could conceal themselves best, keeping up a scattering fire, they were briskly attacked by the Troops and almost surrounded, we likewise kept up a fire with the Field Piece whenever they showed themselves, this party suffered much and nothing but night coming on prevented their total destruction, the darkness favored their escape. I am sorry it was impracticable to bring off the field piece, there was no possibility of bringing it further that the Edge of the wood nor would time or place permit anything more to be done. The Ammunition which was very considerable, particularly musquets & cartridges was totally destroyed, and the Troops retired to the woods until morning, and then proceeded on our March. Thus I have the Honor to inform your Excellency that the Action considering circumstances, ended most fortunately, by the Prisrs. we found that the number of the Enemy in every attack far exceeded our numbers, besides many other disadvantages. Without Cannon and much fatigued, several officers taken assert that more than twelve hundred men were in pursuit of us—amongst whom were four hundred Continentals from Schenactady—and that the greater part if not the whole were engaged, so that the smallest computation there could not be less than a thousand men, which was near three times our numbers. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the Enemy, but it must have far exceeded the King's Troops which in killed and wounded is but trifling. The Enemy lost many officers and in one spot Twenty men lay dead in the field. Night and the darkness of the woods prevented our knowing our own loss and in consequence of both, together with Effect of extreme fatigue a considerable number is missing, which in a future period I hope to be able to give your Excellency a more distinct account of. From the still badness of the weather we did not *fall in with the path till the 29th and then contrary* to expectations the Niagara Indians struck upon it at a different place to what was intended with a view to facilitate their own

Cape Vincent and its History

Route, without any regard to our security. On the smallest Alarm the Indians fled to a man; they had never been of much service and now they were of none, we were still only a days March from the German Flatts, it was late the Troops were fatigued, and we were obliged to camp. Snow had just fallen and it was difficult to discover if the Enemy were near us, nor did the Indians show any activity on the occasion: next morning the 30th we parted with the Indians leaving them in the camp. I still thought that from our late delays we should have a visit from the Enemy, nor was I disappointed, they were in our Camp soon after we sett off and before the Indians left it, who had just time to save themselves in the woods, an Indian officer was taken. Three of our Servants and Horses from some remissness in not setting off, likewise fell into their hands. I was then unacquainted with what had happened. Soon afterwards one of their advance partys fired at an Indian in our Rear, which was the first intimation I had of the Enemys approach, I therefore hastened much, to cross Canada Creek, which we accomplished about two o'clock in the afternoon. Just as the Troops had all got over the Rebels made their appearence and fired upon our Rear, the fire was returned, Captain Butler who commanded the Rangers covering the line of March, was unfortunately killed, several men were also killed and wounded. The Enemy had greatly the advantage of Ground and their faverite object of firing at a distance, wherefore I ordered the Troops to move forward in order to take possession of the first favorable spot that offered, which was accordingly done, the Sick and Wounded were sent on, and then waited the Enemy for near an hour, when not being able to make any discovery we concluded that they had declined crossing the Creek, and proceeded on our March for this place where we arrived the 6th Inst. I cannot conclude without testifying to your Excellency my sincere regret for the death of Captain Butler whose loss to the service in General and to the Corps in particular is much to be lamented. The Troops have suffered much in their limbs by the wetness of the wea-

Cape Vincent and its History

ther likewise by hunger all of which they have endured with that fortitude which becomes soldiers. I have taken every precaution to secure and get brought to this place the provisions left at Canasarago and Oswego.

The Troops from Niagara will embark for that place in a few days. Lieut Docksteder of the Rangers died on the March near the old Oneida the 17th ultimo.

I have the honor to be &c

JOHN ROSS—Major.

Major Ross to Genl. Haldimand.

The point where the troops crossed West Canada Creek is known to-day as Butler's Ford. Robert W. Chambers in "The Reckoning" describes Walter Butler's death.

General Haldimand Reinforces the Garrison.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC 16TH NOVEMBER 1781.

SIR:

I last night received your letter of the 7th Instant and I take the earliest opportunity to express to you my perfect approbation of your proceeding throughout your late Expedition, and the satisfaction I have to find on perusing of the many disappointments and difficulties you had to encounter that your loss has been inconsiderable, which must justly be attributed to your Prudence and Activity, as well as to the spirited Behaviour of the Troops under your command, whose Efforts I am sorry to find were so Ill seconded by the Indians, a circumstance I shall not fail minutely to inquire into. I read with much concern the Fate of Captn Butler. He was very active, promising officer, and one of those whose loss, at all times, but particularly in the present is much to be lamented, had the Indians done their Duty it is probable this misfortune as well as other losses would have been prevented. I flatter myself with the hope you give me that many of the

Cape Vincent and its History

men returned missing will make their way into some of the Posts. I have however thought fit to reinforce your Garrison with one hundred men Officers, and non commissioned officers in proportion. I duly received your letters of the 22nd and 29th September and 10th October and thought it unnecessary in your absence to acknowledge them.

I am &c, F. HALDIMAND.

General Haldimand to Major Ross.

New York State Gazetteer 1860, page 411.

“The final incursion into the Mohawk Valley was made October 24, 1781, by a party of six hundred British and Indians, under Major Ross and Walter N. Butler, and made their first appearance in the neighborhood of Warrensbush. They marched to the vicinity of Johnson Hall and commenced the usual work of plunder and murder, but were arrested by a sudden attack by forces under Colonel Willet, Rowley and Harper. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. Col. Willet pursued, and coming up with the rear guard at West Canada Creek, another skirmish took place, in which the infamous Walter N. Butler was killed. The shattered remnant of the British forces escaped by the way of Oswego—Major Ross’ letter proves positively that Carleton Island was the post to which the British retreated. —This affair practically ended the war in Tryon County, and the remaining citizens stripped of almost everything except the soil, were allowed to resume in peace their accustomed employments.

“Walter N. Butler was one of the most inhuman wretches that ever disgraced humanity. Ferocious, bloodthirsty, and cruel, he seemed to revel in perfect delight at the spectacle of human suffering. He surpassed the savages in barbarity; and many a victim was saved from his clutches by the interposition of the Indian Chief Brant.”

Cape Vincent and its History

(It is said that after the Cherry Valley massacre, General Haldimand would not allow Butler in his presence.)

The Provisions Returned to Carleton Island.

CARLETON ISLAND,
NOV. 22ND, 1781.

SIR :—

Please inform his excellency that the parties and provisions left at Canasenago and Oswego are safe arrived. By the precaution I had taken the enemy had no time left them to succeed in any attempt against them. There is great reason to believe that the rebels exercised the greatest cruelty on many occasions and which I shall endeavor to know the truth of. On our part the greatest humanity was shown, nor did the Indians hurt a woman or child.

JOHN ROSS.

Government Point Stockaded.

CARLETON ISLAND, DEC. 7TH, 1781.

SIR :—

The shipping—the Naval and Provision Stores being in some danger of being set on fire by a small party, I have ordered the neck of land to be stockaded in, and the shipping so secured so that I hope every attempt from the enemy will prove fruitless when finished, which will be a work of little time. The whole neck of land becomes a fortification in itself, joined to the Fort by an abbatis across the two little bays within which the ships are laid up.

JOHN ROSS.

A Portion of the Barracks Burned.

SIR :

Since I had the honor of writing your Excellency in No

Cape Vincent and its History

vember last, this post has been in a state of Peace and tranquility. Our occupation during the winter consisted chiefly in stockading the neck of land and clearing the land for cultivation, and should the ensuing season prove favorable the produce must be very considerable. It is with no small mortification I inform your Excellency that when everything was peacefully secure on the neck of land against the sudden incursions of scouting parties from the enemy, an accidental fire broke out in the Naval Artificers Barracks by which they were entirely consumed. The fire was so violent that altho in the daytime nothing within them could be saved and many articles belonging to that department were burned in the rigging loft above the Barracks. It is no small alleviation on this occasion to be able to inform your Excellency that the store house which was close to the Barracks and in greatest danger of being burned with upwards of two hundred barrels of pitch lying between them were saved by the activity of the troops and seamen. Contrary to the expectations of almost every spectator as the flames were heightened to a very great degree by a violent gale of wind at the time, which, it is thought, had displaced one of the stove pipes and by that means the Barracks took fire. The sails and rigging consumed by the fire may be said to be the greatest loss on this occasion. I have an officer and 20 men constantly scouting wherever there is a possibility of the enemy. I have brought from Cataroque two small pieces of Iron ordnance to place in two log houses built for their protection in the night time, which will serve as alarm guns lest their communication should be cut off. I intend sending a small scout of Indians to the Mohawk river which as yet has not been practicable on account of the severity of the season.

Jno. Ross,
Major.

Major Ross to General Haldimand, Jan'y, 1782.

Cape Vincent and its History

A Post to be Established at Oswego.

HEAD QUARTERS QUEBEC 18TH FEBRUARY 1782.

SIR,

Having thought fit to establish a Post at Oswego as early in the Spring as the Season will permit, I dispatch this letter to intimate my Intentions to you and to desire that you will in the meantime, employ yourself with all possible diligence in making the necessary preparations pointed out to you, in the inclosed Instructions, so as to be in readiness to proceed without further orders to that place the Moment the Lake becomes Navigable. It is unnecessary to observe to you how much depends upon keeping this intention secret to the last instant and even on your Departure it may be serviceable to give out your Destination for Niagara, as the difference of a few days may establish your Post without Loss, and beyond the Efforts of the enemy to recover. The Preparations of such Material as do not appear to be wanted at Carleton Island will naturally create Conjectures; to prevent them you would do well to intimate that Brigadier Powell had applied for all that could be spared from your Post to assist in Repairs of the works and Barracks at Niagara and fitting of Habitations for the new Settlers.

If the Enemy do intend an attempt upon this Province, the Possession of Oswego, is certainly an object of great importance to them and the first they will turn their thoughts to in the Spring. We must therefore endeavor to prevent it by a more early Exertion and as the first object to be considered is to secure yourself from Insults, you will pay your whole attention to it, taking advantage of what remains of the old Bastions and afterwards proceeded to Building. My Intentions respecting the Works you are to construct will be communicated to you by Captn Twiss, accompanied by a plan for your Directions, from it, and the Situation in which you will find the old Works, you will at once be able to determine upon the steps to be taken for your immediate security, your Force, Ordinance &c will be pointed out to you as nearly

Cape Vincent and its History

as possible by a letter from the Adjutant General, but you will nevertheless consider that from the confidence I have in your Zeal and Experience and from your Local knowledge I allow you every Latitude that your circumstances shall appear to you to require. I leave my Dispatch to Brigadr Genl Powell open for your Perusal, that you may be acquainted with my wishes and thence confer more fully with him and form your plans accordingly. It being impossible at this Distance and unaquainted with Local circumstances to enter into Details, to the Brigadrs and your Prudence, I trust for a Judicious Arrangement and a Rapid Execution of my views. Your Letters by Lieut. Turney have been received, their contents not requiring immediate answers, I avoid entering upon any subject except that of the present Letter. I must renew my desire that you will give every possible Attention to the most useful part of Agriculture on the Island, so as to turn it to Public account in case of necessity, as there is no saying what Delays and Impediments there may be to prevent an early arrival of our Supplies the ensuing Summer.

I am &c

F. HALDIMAND.

General Haldimand to Major Ross.

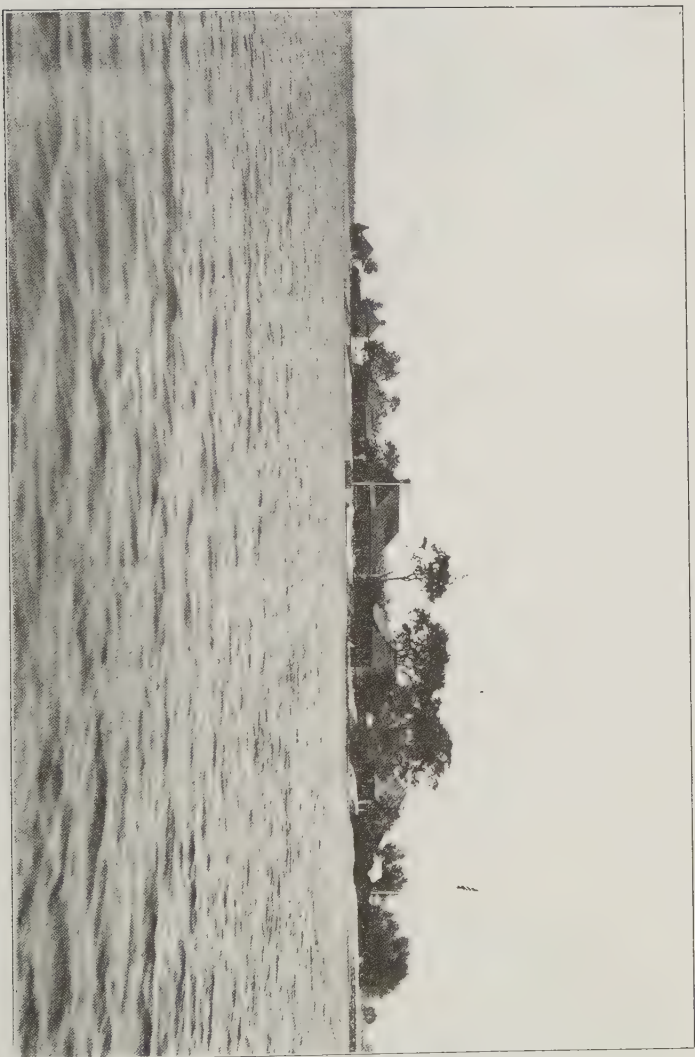
Rumors of an Invasion of Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS QUEBEC

2ND MARCH 1782

SIR,

This will be delivered to you by Ensign Twiling of the 29th Regiment, Assist Engineer, who is sent to conduct the work under your Directions, Signified to you in my dispatch by Lieut Turney. He is charged with every instruction and



LITTLE GRENADIER ISLAND.

Cape Vincent and its History

advice which Capt'n Twiss could think of to make him useful to you, and I hope he will turn out so. In addition to the General Latitude I have given you on this service, I must further acquaint you that, if you should find unexpected Difficulties in the Execution of any part of the work as proposed in the Plan sent, you have my full Authority to make such Alterations as you shall find necessary and to remove without hesitation all obstacles that may arise—whether in the Engineers or any other Department—to your Zealous Efforts in a prompt Execution of my views.

From the best Intelligence I can procure from Albany and its Neighborhood, Preparations are making which indicate an attempt against the Province, by different attacks. Arms and Cloathing for 10,000 it is said are collected, and a part of the Artillery taken with Lord Cornwallis, is conveyed to Hartford. It is affirmed that two french commissaries are actually in Albany buying up all the Pork and Flour they can collect, and that these Articles have in consequence thereof risen considerably in Price, it is likewise said that on the Strength of these appearances many Rebel Families who had quitted their Farms, are preparing to return to them. Should this design take place, a strong Effort will be made in your Quarter, and Dilligence and activity must supply the place of Resources. Provisions is an object that will attract your first Attention, for if the Province should be invaded, the Transport will of course languish if not interely cease. I perceive in some Returns of Issues, that a large Quantity of Provisions are given under the Denomination of Field Rations, Your Situation will require a Reduction of that allowance, and I wish circumstances may not oblige you to go still further. I am aware of the difficulties you will have with the Indians on this Head and I feel for the necessity of curtailing the Troops in any comfort, which Labour and Fatigue may make more necessary to them, but I depend upon your management in reconciling all Diffi-

Cape Vincent and its History

culties inseparable from our circumstances and exciting a cheerful and vigorous obedience of your orders.

I am &c

F. HALDIMAND.

General Haldimand to Major Ross.

The Fort at Oswego in a Ruinous Condition.

CARLETON ISLAND THE 6TH OF MARCH 1782

SIR,

Your Excellency's orders arrived here yesterday to execute which every effort in my power shall be exerted. The Plans transmitted to me by Capt'n Twiss are understood perfectly and shall be followed to the utmost of my abilities, but it is unfortunate that tools of all kinds are so scarce on this Island as expedition alone on this occasion can give success. I examined the Fort on the spot twice and by this opportunity transmit my ideas of its situation at present. Your Excellency will, I believe find that the Works are in much more Ruinous Situation than is perhaps expected. All the Vessels, the scow Haldimand included, will be ready to sail by the first of April and every preparation this place can afford will, I expect, be completed nearly about that time, the Troops shall know nothing of their departure until the hour of their embarkation. I am sorry Indian fusels are the only arms, I, as yet, have received. I consider this circumstance as a great diminution of my strength. I have requested of General Powell to send as many of the 8th Regt as possible. Should Lt. Cornwallis's ill fate be confirmed it may tend to damp the spirits of the Colony troops, yet still I hope they will do their duty. Every possible attention has been given to agriculture and had it not been for the necessary preparations on this occasion, would have been very considerable this Spring, but it will now be impossible to have much land ready for Spring cultivation. All that can be shall be done.

Cape Vincent and its History

As the post I hope to occupy must be dependant on this one for almost every thing for a long time and many changes in Soldiers for workmen or other causes may be wanted to take place, I beleave to request of your Excellency that the Commanding officers here may have orders to comply with whatever directions he may receive from me toward the establishing the post at Oswego, should it be imagined that my command ceases at my departure it would lead me into many difficulties and besides public Concerns, many private resources may be drawn from hence for the troops conducive to their health and what the situation of affairs at Oswego may forbid attempting. I am truly sensible of the importance of the Service your Excellency does me the honor to employ me in and will be ever proud to execute it agreeable to your Excellency's wishes and shall hope to surmount every difficulty.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your Excellencys

Most obedient and most humble Serve.

JOHN ROSS, MAJOR.

Major Ross to General Haldimand.

Captain Wm. Ancrum Succeeds Major John Ross.

Rebels and Oneida Indians Seen Near the Island.

CARLETON ISLAND, APRIL 30, 1782.

SIR:—

I have had information by different ways of a scout of some Rebels and Oneida Indians being in the neighborhood of this place, and have and shall take every possible precaution to prevent a prisoner being taken from this Island, as I am well aware of the consequences that might accrue from such an accident in the present situation of affairs.

WM. ANCRUM, Captain.

To Captain Mathews, Sec'y to Commander-in-Chief.

Montreal.

Cape Vincent and its History

The Officer Commanding at Carleton Island Notified of the
Treaty of Versailles, Arranged in November, 1782,
and Formally Ratified in September, 1783.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC,

26TH APRIL 1783.

SIR :

Having last night Received from New York, His Majesty's Proclamation, for a cessation of arms with all the Powers with whom we are at War, in consequence of preliminary articles having been signed at Paris on the 30th of Novemr last, for treating of Peace. I have to desire that you will upon Receipt of this, Totally cease from carrying on the Fortifications and all Public Works at the Post you command and until you shall receive further orders. You will like discontinue the Transport of His Majestys stores and Provisions to the upper Posts, Indian presents excepted.

I am &c

F. HALDIMAND.

General Haldimand to Major Harris, or officer commanding at Carleton Island.

Indians Living on Carleton Island in July, 1783.

Chiefs of Village.....	2
Chief Warriors.....	6
Messengers.....	3
Warriors.....	184
Women.....	230
Children from 6 to 12 years, 32 boys, 36 girls.	
“ “ 3 “ 6 “ 21 “ 26 “	
Children	42

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Supt. &c., Indian Affairs.

Within the Province of Quebec.

Cape Vincent and its History

American scalps paid for on Carleton Island.

VOL. 2, P. 274. SIMMS' FRONTIERSMEN OF NEW YORK.

While Sullivan's army was in the Indian country an incident occurred which may prove interesting. An advance party which was opening a road for the army and protected by a strong covering party, were attacked by a Seneca chief and eighty-two warriors. The guard instantly ran to rescue the advance and a skirmish ensued, in which the chief and two of his followers were slain. Upon the person of the Seneca chief was found a pocket-book containing two papers of interest. One of them read as follows:

"This may certify that Kayingwaurto, the Seneca chief, has been on an expedition to Fort Stanwix and has taken two scalps, one from an officer and a corporal that were gunning near the fort, for which I promise to pay at sight ten dollars for each. Given under my hand at Buck Island.

JOHN BUTLER, Col. and Supt.
of the Six Nations and
allies of his Majesty."

"This paper was in the possession of Capt. Thos. Machin. After the war Congress asserted there was no evidence of the fact that the British government authorized the payment of money for scalps. The above paper was sent for and the evidence it contained was satisfactory that the British did buy scalps and thus the controversy ended."

John Long, an Indian Trader, writes the following:

"Carleton Island is higher up the river, and has greater conveniences annexed to it than Oswegatchie, having an excellent harbor, with a strong fortification, well garrisoned. It affords excellent accommodations for shipping, and may be considered as the royal store-house for supplying the upper posts. There are vessels of considerable bulk constantly sailing from thence to Oswego and Niagara."

Cape Vincent and its History

The Senior Naval Officer at Carleton Island in 1786-8 was David Betton, of the British Navy.

"On the 29th of May, 1788, Captain Mann, Commanding Engineer, was ordered to examine both Carleton Island and Kingston, and report as to "which was most eligible as a station for the King's ships and the protection of lake navigation, and what works were necessary for that purpose." He reported in favor of Kingston, and from this date, Carleton Island is mentioned as a place that "used to be of note." The stores were removed in October, 1789, but for some reason the cannon were not then removed."

"On the 10th of June, 1793, nineteen guns, of which ten were eighteens, five twelves, two nines, and two sixes, were minutely described as still on the works. As the iron work of the defective carriages was being stolen, Capt. Porter ordered them to be burned, and the irons stored, and finally, in August of that year, the *Missessague* was sent by Capt. George Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, to remove these guns to Toronto."

On the 24th of November, 1791, Mr. Campbell, a traveler from the Highlands of Scotland, took passage on board the sloop *Colville*, Captain Baker, for Niagara. He says: "About midnight a severe hurricane was heard coming on, we had nothing for it but return back and anchor at 2 p.m., at the head of Carleton Island opposite Kingston. The 25th, 26th and 27th, we lay there without stirring, the wind continually ahead."

"On the 28th I went on shore on Carleton Island, where the British had a garrison last war. The barracks, dry ditch and ramparts are still remaining, but in a decayed state. A sergeant and twelve men are kept here, to preserve the barracks from being burnt by the Indians, and the Americans from taking possession of it and the dismounted guns thereon. The cause assigned for our forsaking this post is

Cape Vincent and its History

said to be, because it is doubtful whether these islands be within the British or American lines."

"In 1799, Kingston was described by Surveyor-General Smyth in his 'Topographical Description of Canada, as having a barracks for troops, a hospital, several store-houses and an Episcopal Church. The ruins of the French works were still seen, as well as that of a breastwork thrown up by General Bradstreet, on the east side of the town. In its excellent harbor the King's shipping on Lake Ontario for the most part wintered, and here the goods and provisions brought up in bateaux from Montreal and designed for places further west were transferred to vessels, as they had formerly been at Carleton Island."

Under the Embargo Act of Congress passed December 22, 1807, Carleton Island again became an object of correspondence, and a place of prospective importance, as will appear from the following letters.

Carleton Island in 1808.

"Deer Island contains about 1200 acres and from 3 to 400 inhabitants mostly fishermen, their dwellings are small and intirely scattered along its shores. This Island would have been settled long since, could the people wishing to reside thereon have obtained title deeds from a Mr. Farrell to whom it is granted."

GUSTAVUS NICOLLS.

H. M. S. Schooner "Hunter" Capt. Conroy, Ensn.
30th June 1808.

To His Excelly Lt Genl Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Augustus Sacket, Chief magistrate and collector of Sackets Harbor, State of New York. addressed to Mr. Cartwright, dated Aug. 19th, 1808.

Cape Vincent and its History

HON. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, RESPECTED SIR:—

By the order of the Secretary of War of the United States a small body of troops have been ordered into this District, to be stationed at such places as commanding officer and Collector of this port may direct. Acting under the latter capacity, and being informed that there was no disposition on the part of the British Government to retain Carleton Island in the river St. Lawrence, we have deemed Carleton Island the most proper place to be the station for the United States troops. I should be happy to have the same given up. If you will be so obliging as to have this request laid before the proper authority, I will esteem it as a particular favor.

I am sincerely,
Your Obt. Servant,
AUGUSTUS SACKET.

ENCAMPMENT, SACKET HARBOR.

AUG. 22ND, 1808.

SIRS:—

I have the honor to state, that I am under orders to take post with my detachment at such point on this frontier as shall enable me best to support the duties and laws pertaining to my office of Collector of Revenues in this District. No place appears so eligible as Carleton Island for the purposes of my orders. It has been stated to me that Carleton Island is at present occupied by a detachment of his British Majesty's troops. If so, I will thank you to point out to me the course to be pursued, and to whom I should address myself to obtain possession amicably and with reciprocal convenience. Carleton Island being on the south side of the south channel of the St. Lawrence, no doubt can assure that by the treaty of Peace of 1783, and that of London of 1793, between our respective nations, Carleton Island belongs to the United States. I beg you will please to take an early opportunity to inform me if it is practicable to obtain possession of Carleton Island

Date 1811

Capt. Christopher Judd

Brownville

to be left at the house. To be left at the house.

Yours truly
J. Judd

Cape Vincent and its History

without interrupting the harmony that appears to be existing between the United States and Great Britain.

I am, Sirs,

T. CROSS, Lieutenant U. S. Artillery.

To

MAJOR MCKENZIE.

KINGSTON, AUGUST 22, 1808.

SIRS:—

I have the honor to acknowledge etc.—in regard to Carleton Island. My orders are to retain that place, which I shall implicitly observe. The proper channel of application to obtain possession of that Island would be from your government to Captain General Sir James Craig, Commander-in-Chief of British North America. I have transmitted your letter.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

F. MCKENZIE

Major.

McKenzie to Cross.

KINGSTON, AUG. 24, 1808.

SIR:

Since my letter of the 22nd Inst I have visited Carleton Island where I was informed that many of the inhabitants on the American shore had an idea that the armed boat was to rendezvous at that Island for the purpose of preventing their people carrying off the produce of the United States such as potash, etc. I have taken the liberty of having Lieut. Chambers, one Sergeant, and four privates there to reinforce that post, which formerly consisted of one Corporal and three

Cape Vincent and its History

privates of the 41st, which I hope may meet with the approbation of his Excellency, Sir James Craig.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. servant,

LIEUT. JOHN THURSTON,
Military Sec'y.

YORK, AUG. 28, 1808.

SIR:

Major McKenzie commanding at Kingston, having reported to your Excellency the very extraordinary request made to a private by the Colonel of Sacket Harbor for the occupation of Carleton Island, I have directed Major McKenzie to cause it to be communicated through the proper channel, that Carleton Island being in the possession of his Majesty's Forces he cannot permit it to be occupied by the Armed Forces of any other Nation.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

FRANCIS GOVE, Lt. Governor.

To his Excellency,

SIR JAMES CRAIG, K. B.

KINGSTON, NOV. 2, 1808.

SIR:

Regular troops stationed along the St. Lawrence. Government examining banks of the St. Lawrence for the most proper military stations.

Vessels building at Oswegatchie.

Vessels pretend to be driven here by stress of weather, but for the express purpose of examining the different entrances to this port. These particulars have been collected from some of the most intelligent and respectable persons among the American settlers in our neighborhood, who appear also to re-

Cape Vincent and its History

gard them as having reference to other views, besides enforcing the Embargo. At all events they appear to merit the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor to be

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

TO MAJOR MCKENZIE.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES SERIES C.

VOL. 673, P. 149.

(Midland District.)

KINGSTON, Nov. 3, 1808.

Personally appeared before me R. Cartwright who maketh oath:

That on Monday evening as he was proceeding with his boat along the southeast shore of Wolfe Island, and not more than 30 rods from shore, he was boarded by Lieut. Bebie who examined his boat, and finding nothing on board treated him civilly and went away. In about 15 minutes after he was hailed by another boat, in which was Mr. Hart Massey, Collector of Customs of Sackets Harbor, with a party of soldiers, the same Lieutenant who boarded him before, and a Colonel of the American Army, and desired him to come to. That this deponent refused; wherupon the said Massey told him to come alongside or they were all dead men, and ordered the soldiers to take up their arms, which they did, but did not fire. The deponent ran his boat ashore, told Massey he was in the king's country and had no right to meddle. Massey replied he would risque that and came aboard with a party of soldiers and took possession of the boat, telling this deponent he might take his baggage, and he should land on any shore he pleased. Wherupon the said Massey put 4 men into the boat, directed them to take her to Mr. Spinning, his deputy. Not being able to reach Spinning, the boat was put

Cape Vincent and its History

on shore about 3 miles down the river at a Captain Hubbard's, where the party bespoke their supper; and while they were getting ready, the deponent seized a favorable opportunity to get in his boat and cut the cable, and made his escape, bringing away a man who had been left to guard the boat, but was asleep. The Monday mentioned above is Monday 31st day of October last.

(Sig.) R. CARTWRIGHT. C. P.

John Fuston of LeRay was in the boat.

A true copy

WM. HATTON,
Secretary.

Sworn before me at
Kingston aforesaid
the 3rd Day of November
1808

Signed

his
Andw X Denyke.
mark

Description of Fort Haldimand.

Hough says:

"The plan of the fort shows it to have been after the system of Vauban, and formed three-eighths of a circle of about 800 feet in diameter; the abrupt face of the hill, which was doubtless protected by a stockade, not requiring those defences, which were furnished to the rear. The ditch is excavated in rock, is 4ft. deep and 22 wide. The covered way is 24 feet wide, the counter-scarp vertical, the outer parapet 4 feet high, and the glacis formed of material taken from the ditch. The rampart within the ditch was of earth and is very much dilapidated. Ravelins were made before each re-entrant angle, and at the alternate salient angles bastions were so placed as to command the foot and its various ap-

Cape Vincent and its History

proaches, very effectually. The premises have at all times furnished a great abundance of relics, among them many buttons whose devices without exception indicate an English origin. Figures 60, 34, 84, etc., accompanied by the device of the thistle, anchor and crown designated the regiments to which their wearer belonged.

"In June, 1812, on the declaration of war the guard was surprised and captured without resistance, the buildings burned and never after used as a fort."

It is said that Captain Abner Hubbard, of Millen's Bay, with several of his neighbors captured the post which consisted of three men and two women.

"In 1860 nine chimneys were standing on the site of Fort Haldimand. A little northward of the fort was the garrison cemetery, and beyond this, a fourth of a mile from the ram-parts, is an ancient Indian burial-ground in a grove of small trees on the bank of the river. In a grave opened there in 1860, the skeleton of a chief was found, bearing evidence that the body was first wrapped in the hide of a Buffalo, then swathed in birch-bark, and next deposited in a board coffin. With the skeleton was found a silver gorget on which was engraved a running deer, a fine silver armlet bearing the royal arms of England, silver earrings and other trinkets. The armlets was ornamented with the royal arms and the letters G. R. and a group enclosed within branches of the olive palm, composed of a crown resting upon a sword and sceptre crossed. The ornaments were distributed among the Indian chiefs by the British government, to secure their loyalty. They were worn suspended from the neck and rested upon the upper part of the breast."

A military class-right for 500 acres was located at the head of the island, October 2nd, 1876, by William Richardson. Mathew Watson and William Guiland purchased the class-right: Mr. Guiland sold his right to Watson who died leaving three children, two of whom died leaving their sister Margaret heir-in-law. Margaret married Jacob TenBroeck

Cape Vincent and its History

and sold the right to Charles Smyth, who purchased the remainder, in all about 1,200 acres.

On May 6, 1893, Mr. W. O. Wyckoff purchased the upper part of Carleton Island and erected a summer home, called "Carleton Villa," now owned and occupied by Mr. Clarence F. Wyckoff. This portion of the island was known during the Revolutionary War as Government Point. Mrs. Emma K. Sheley owns the lower portion once called Merchant's Point. Here also are the summer homes of Mr. William Howarth and the Utica Club, Utica, N. Y. Mrs. C. E. Williams, Rome, N. Y., Mr. C. M. Stanley and Mr. J. T. Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y., Mr. E. M. Knight, Interlaken, N. Y.

Mr. B. H. Jackson owns and occupies a farm on the south shore, a portion of which is still known as the "King's Garden," having been cultivated for the use of the troops quartered here during the war. Other residents are Mr. Robert Allen, of the U. S. Light Station, Messrs. Jacob and Fred Putnam, Mr. Alexander and Mr. William C. Horne, Mr. George Bolton, Mr. Wallace Putnam, and Mr. Dwight Borland.

1800-1906.

Grenadier Island.

Grenadier, Little Grenadier and Fox Islands, the islands in Lake Ontario which are included in the township of Cape Vincent, were a part of the purchase made by Alexander Macomb in 1791. Owing, however, to uncertainty as to the location of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, only settled in 1819, they were not patented until October 1, 1824, when they were granted to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and others. The islands were occupied at this time by people who, without right or title, had settled there, and were unwilling to surrender possession.

Grenadier Island, the "Ile aux Chevreuil" of the French, was without doubt visited many times by the early explorers.

Cape Vincent and its History

Basin Harbor, a bay at its eastern extremity, affords anchorage for moderate sized vessels. Champlain passed it by, but Frontenac and his army passed the night on its shores, and Charlevoix speaks of its fine port, "which can receive large barques." It lay in the course of the armies of the French and English and has seen hosts of armed men and hordes of Indians pass with spoils of war. Champlain, De la Barre, Frontenac, Montcalm, Bradstreet, Amherst and St. Leger—what a succession of men renowned in history have visited its shores, during a period of more than two hundred years of recurring conflict.

Hough says: "Grenadier Island first began to be settled two or three years before the war;" also that one John Mitchell was the first settler.

A public highway was surveyed there on June 19, 1834, by Hyland Millen and J. Cross. "Commencing at a point near a large basswood tree, standing on the shore in Basin Harbor near the dwelling house of I. P. Brower, thence to the southern shore, thence northeasterly, following the said shore through all its wanderings and curvings to the foot of a new bridge, crossing a swale, thence across the said bridge, intersecting the road near the place of beginning, as laid down on a map surveyed by I. P. Brower, dated Oct 1, 1832."

Grenadier contains 1312 acres, and is now owned and occupied by Messrs. Michael and John D. Fitzgerald, and Harrison Humphrey. Here also is the summer house of Mr. Edward B. Talcott of New York, who has visited Cape Vincent and its vicinity for twenty years. Four years ago Mr. Talcott purchased a point of land on Grenadier, having a water front of nearly a mile. He erected a spacious dwelling, a building for helpers and guides, cold storage, boat house and a wharf. Mr. Talcott remains at Halcyon Point, as the place is called, from May until late in October, enjoy-

Cape Vincent and its History

ing the bass fishing of the early summer and duck-hunting in the Fall.

The fishing and duck-hunting in the vicinity of Grenadier are conceded to be the best on the St. Lawrence River.

The most notable event connected with Grenadier is the expedition of Major General James Wilkinson which assembled on the island in October, 1813.

Much of interest connected with the War of 1812 took place within this vicinity. Early in October, 1813, General John Armstrong, Secretary of War, drove from Sackets Harbor to Cape Vincent to select a place of rendezvous for the army on the St. Lawrence River. Grenadier Island was the place selected.

Secretary Armstrong was anxious to secure control of the St. Lawrence by the capture of Kingston, but the plan was not approved by General Wilkinson, who freely suggested modifications. The Secretary of War, always impatient when his opinions were disputed, became inimical to General Wilkinson, although he himself had invited him to come north, and from that time Wilkinson was in disfavor.

The latter, as commander-in-chief of the Northern Army, while on his way to Sackets Harbor, sent from Albany his first orders to General Hampton. General Hampton took umbrage, insisting that his was a separate command, and announced his resignation in case he should be compelled to act under Wilkinson. Ingersoll, in his "Historical Sketch of the Second War," says: "The three were affected with a madness that destroyed them all."

Wilkinson's first care, after arriving at Sackets Harbor, August 20, 1813, was to concentrate the forces of his command. He directed those at Niagara and Sackets Harbor to assemble on Grenadier Island. Orders were issued respecting the provision of "water transport suitable to navigate shoal and rapid streams, amply sufficient to bear 7,000



THE STONE HOUSE.

Cape Vincent and its History

men, with their camp equipage, baggage, two months' provision, 20 battering cannons, and 40 field pieces with equipments, and 300 rounds of ammunition each; together with the stores and attiral of the ordnance, quarter-masters, medical and other departments essential to the accomodation and comfort of an armament destined to invade a hostile country."

On the afternoon of October 16th, orders were given for the embarkation of the troops. They were crowded in scows, Burham boats, batteaux and common lake sailing craft, with ordnance, ammunition and hospital supplies. A violent storm of rain and sleet occurred about midnight as the fleet passed Pt. Peninsula. The boats were scattered in every direction, and morning revealed the shores strewn with wreckage.

For two days the wind blew furiously. Fifteen large boats were totally lost. One gun-boat and five scows were stranded on Pt. Peninsula, and others on Fox Island. Owing to ignorance of the pilots, still others were driven over to Wolfe Island.

"Major Myers was very active in saving lives and property. He found the schooners lying on their sides and the sea breaking over them. Many of the men had perished, the hatches were open, and the vessels half filled with water. By great exertions and personal risk, Major Myers saved two hundred persons who had embarked on the schooners. About fifty were dead."

General Wilkinson, on board *The Lady of the Lake*, was passing to and fro between Grenadier and Sackets Harbor, looking after the hapless expedition. A report made to him on the 22nd, showed a large number of troops still delayed in vessels wrecked or stranded. After arriving at Grenadier, many boats dragged anchor, and were wrecked on Fox Island; these contained the quarter-master's stores.

Cape Vincent and its History

Finally the troops arrived and encamped, chiefly comprising the First Brigade under General Boyd,—the 5th, 12th, and 13th Regiments; the 2nd Brigade under Gen'l. Brown,—the 6th, 15th, and 22 Regiments; the 3rd Brigade under Covington,—the 7th, 16th and 25th Regiments; the 4th Brigade under Swartwout,—the 11th, 21st and 14th Regiments; and the fifth Brigade under Porter,—Composed of light troops and artillery. They had no shelter except painted cloths; storm succeeded storm, snow falling to the depth of ten inches. On the 24th of Oct. Gen'l. Wilkinson, "On board the *Lady of the Lake* off Grenadier Island," wrote the following letter to the Secretary of War:

"The extent of the injury to our crafts, clothing, arms and provision greatly exceeds our apprehensions, and has subjected us to the necessity of furnishing clothing and of making repairs and equipment to the flotilla generally. In fact all of our hopes have been blasted; but, thanks to the same Providence that placed us in jeopardy, we are surmounting our difficulties and God willing, I shall pass Prescott on the night of the 1st or 2nd proximo."

During their encampment on the island, the troops were employed in putting their arms in order, repairing wrecked vessels and making the necessary arrangements to proceed to French Creek. Lieut. Scott and forty men of the second regiment, were taken off Long Island, where they had been cast ashore, and landed in Cape Vincent by Lieut. Wolsey of the U. S. Schooner *Sylph*.

For some time the fleets of Commodore Chauncey, an auxiliary force in General Wilkinson's expedition, had been playing a kind of hide and seek game over the eastern end of Lake Ontario. This gave rise to a song very popular at this time, of which one verse is as follows:

Cape Vincent and its History

"For a nautical knight, a lady-heigh-ho!
Felt her heart and her heart strings to ache:
To view his dear person, she looked to and fro.
The name of the knight was Sir James Yeo.
And the Lady—t'was she of the Lake.

The *Lady of the Lake* was the vessel upon which Gen'l Wilkinson made his headquarters during the stay on Grenadier Island.

The Following are Extracts From Letters Written at
Kingston, Ontario, to Sir George Prevost,
Governor-General of Canada,
October 28, 1813:

"The enemy's Fleet is off Grenadier Island and the whole of their grand armada is now in a perfect state of readiness to pounce upon us the first favorable opportunity."

I have the honor to be most respectfully,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and most humble servant.

(Sig.) FRANCIS DE ROTHENBERG,
M. General.

A second letter affords evidence of a traitor on Grenadier:

"Major Frend informs me, He was informed that the Americans had returned to their station at Cranberry Creek; with four gun boats and two large Durham Boats, full of troops and that this intelligence has been corroborated to him by an inhabitant of Grenadier Island, who told him that they daily sent out a small skiff to reconnoitre and that a detailed report of their proceedings had that morning been sent by express to Col. Pierson."

In the same letter the writer speaks of "rooting out and destroying this nest of robbers:" also of "the destruction or capture of the enemy's flotilla." The letter is signed Edward Baynes, Adj. Gen'l, and dated Kingston, August 16, 1813.

Cape Vincent and its History

The following is another letter from de Rothenberg:

"The Enemy has made a movement in force around Carleton Island, Sir James (Yeo.) has sent out reconnoitering Boats to ascertain the point they are gone to. They have been erecting Log Houses opposite Grand Ile. (Wolfe) for the purpose of giving more shelter to their Troops so much crowded at Grenadier Island."

(Sig.) FRANCIS DE ROTTENBERG, M. General.

Extracts from the Diary of John K. Paige, Capt. 13th Regt., U. S. A.:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Oct. 24th, 25th | "Severe Storm." |
| Oct. 26, | "Artillery and fifth regiment leave the Island." |
| Oct. 27, | "Second brigade leaves the Island." |
| Oct. 28th and 29th | "Rain and snow, severe wind prevents our sailing." |
| Oct. 30th, | "Embark, severe wind renders it impossible for our boats to weather 4 mile Point. Some in making the attempt were driven on Fox Island." |
| Oct. 31st & Nov. 1st, | "Violent wind and snowstorm." |
| Nov. 2nd, | "Embark, and have a fine sail to Gravelly Point, twelve miles. Stop in consequence of information that part of the British fleet lay off the point of Long Island." |
| Nov. 3rd, | "Our fleet moved down the channel and we sail to French Creek." |

A portion of the troops succeeded in leaving the island on the afternoon of the 30th; owing to the severe winds and incompetent pilots several boats went ashore. The *Growler*, having on board Col. Randolph's regiment of 230 men, went aground twice near Gravelly Point and was abandoned. A

Cape Vincent and its History

large ordnance schooner with Captain Archer's Company on board, ran on a reef off the head of Carleton Island, and remained until the following day, when a hundred men sent by Col. Bissell lightened her.

The Flotilla Proceeded in the Following Order to French Creek :

“Eight gunboats in front.
350 feet.

Sixteen boats—Light Artillery and Elite Corps.
600 feet.

Twenty-four boats—First Brigade.
150 feet.

Twenty-four boats—Third Brigade.
150 feet.

Twelve boats—Ordnance and Artillery Park.
150 feet.

Twelve boats—Hospital Dept.
150 feet.

Twelve boats—Commissary Dept.
150 feet.

Twenty-four boats—Second Brigade.
150 feet.

Twenty-four boats—Fourth Brigade.
300 feet.

Four Gunboats in rear carrying, two twelve-pounders and two four-pounders.”

General James Wilkinson, who commanded the expedition against Canada, joined the Continental Army in 1775, and was an active subaltern officer during the entire war. He was lieutenant-colonel in an expedition against the Indians in 1791, and was made brigadier-general in 1792. He commanded the right wing of Wayne's army in 1794, and was general-in-chief of the U. S. Army from 1796 to 1798, and

Cape Vincent and its History

from 1800 to 1812. He was one of the commissioners to receive Louisiana from the French in 1803, and governor of that territory from 1805 to 1807. He was made major-general in 1813, and ordered to command on the northern frontier. Alexander Hamilton wrote to John Adams the following letter relating to him:

"General Wilkinson served with distinction in our Revolutionary War, and acquired in it the rank of brigadier-general. He is eminently qualified as to talent, is brave, enterprising, active and diligent, warmly animated by the genuine spirit of his profession, and devoted to it."

The disasters at the beginning of the expedition cannot be attributed to its commander. That it failed was due to the conduct of Wade Hampton, also commanding on the northern frontier.

General Wilkinson was not dismissed from the army. After the trial by court martial, in which he was acquitted, he left the army and retired to his estate in Mexico where he died in 1825, after years of service, in which every faculty had been exerted in the cause of his country.

"N. H. Casler, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

The records show that Major-General James Wikinson, referred to, was honorably discharged the service June 15, 1815, upon the reduction of the Army to a peace footing.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

The Military Secretary."

Washington, July 23, 1905.

In connection with Grenadier Island may be recounted the story of the burning of the propeller *Wisconsin*, told by Mr. Pratt in his sketch of Cape Vincent.

"The *Wisconsin*, owned by the Northern Transportation Company, left Cape Vincent wharf shortly after ten, the eve-

Cape Vincent and its History

ning of May 21, 1867, with passengers and crew numbering about one hundred. Half an hour later the boat was discovered to be on fire. Captain Townsend immediately gave orders to head the *Wisconsin* for Grenadier Island. Panic-stricken men and women crowded into the large yawl, without considering the load it would bear, and in the confusion it was lowered to the water. As the steamer was beached the yawl capsized, and its occupants were thrown into the water. The wheel was running at full speed so that every person was drawn under and perished.

"The steward, C. H. Dodge, swam ashore with a rope, the end of which he fastened securely, and then went back and assisted the remaining passengers to reach the island. It is believed no one was lost who used this rope as a means of rescue.

"The next morning fourteen bodies were recovered and ten others were found from time to time as they washed ashore. Everything possible was done by the residents of the island for the relief of the survivors."

Fox Island.

On the early maps this island is designated as "Isle aux Renard." It contains two hundred and fifty acres and is now owned by William J. Grant. Here the Hon. Elon R. Brown of Watertown, N. Y., Hon. Horace White of Syracuse, N. Y., Judge Wallace of Albany, and Hon. Lawrence E. Sexton, of New York City, have erected a spacious club house. The early owners of the island were T. L. Ogden, J. T. Ainsworth, John A. Vincent, Furman Fish, James Harris, and C. H. Bates.

The Barracks.

On the main shore near Grenadier Island, Mrs. A. C. Mac-

Cape Vincent and its History

Donell of Rochester, N. Y., has recently purchased an extensive tract of land known as Humphrey's Point. Here Mrs. MacDonell is building a beautiful summer house which she has named the "Barracks." The surroundings are picturesque and attractive, and afford one of the most delightful views to be found in this entire region.

Little Grenadier Island.

This island lies near Grenadier, and has been made one of the most beautiful islands in the town by a quartet of gentlemen who have built a summer home there. The island was purchased in 1897, and the buildings erected in 1898. Its owners, General Louis Fitzgerald of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, Messrs. Richard H. Halstead, Russell Murray and George C. Andrea of New York City, have done everything possible to make it an ideal summer home.

Among the summer visitors to Cape Vincent, improving the opportunities the St. Lawrence affords for enjoying house-boating life, is Mr. Samuel A. Maxwell of New York. His house-boat *Pamela* is usually anchored in North Bay, Carleton Island, a locality particularly adapted for the safe anchorage of house-boats. Mr. Maxwell remains from May until late in October, making frequent pleasure cruises on the river and lake in his yacht *Lucy Ann*.

Cape Vincent is steadily growing in popularity as a summer resort. Here may be found the best bass fishing among the Thousand Islands. The surroundings are picturesque and attractive, and the climate mild and healthful. It is probable that no place on the St. Lawrence has a more agreeable temperature in summer.



The Pamela and Lucy Ann, Owned by Mr. Samuel A. Maxwell of New York.

Cape Vincent and its History

The Le Rays and the Settlement of Rosiere by the French.

Vincent Le Ray was a methodical business man. After paying to the last cent his father's liabilities, he saved a large fortune from the estate. He married Cornelia Juhel, a daughter of his father's second wife, who bore him one son, James. After his return to France and the death of his wife he married Madam Cornelia de Gerdy. He died January 14, 1875.

A clipping from an old paper, date not given, reads, "Married in the city of Paris, France, on the 26th March last, James, son of Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont of Jefferson County, New York, to Jennie, daughter of the Marquis de Valosi of the City of Paris." From this union sprang one son, Charles Le Ray de Chaumont, Marquis de St. Paul, now living near Checy Loiret, France. To him am I indebted for the photograph forming the frontispiece of this volumn. He has visited this country twice. His title is inherited from his mother's line.

James D. Le Ray de Chaumont made large purchases of land in Northern New York while attempting to effect a settlement of his father's claims against the United States Government for assistance rendered during the Revolutionary War. He was born at the Chateau de Chaumont on the Loire between Blois and Tours, on November 13, 1760. He married Miss Grace Coxe of New Jersey, February 21, 1790, and later returned to France where his son Vincent and daughter Thérèse were born. He came to America again in 1807, accompanied by his son Vincent, who from that time assisted him in the management of his business. In 1810, he returned to France leaving Vincent to manage his affairs with Moss Kent, as agent. All the early deeds of the town bear the signature of Vincent Le Ray. In 1816

Cape Vincent and its History

Thérèse Le Ray married Marquis Amadée de Gouvello and accompanied her father to America, residing here and at LeRaysville several years. After returning to France a son Amadée, the present Marquis de Gouvello was born. He married a daughter of General Grouchy and lives at Kirlévénan in Brittany. Marquis de Gouvello is largely interested in philanthropic work, and is an extreme Royalist, inheriting none of the republican principles of his grandfather, James D. Le Ray. He has never visited America, but his son, Colonel de Gouvello, and his son-in-law, Vicomte d'Abouville, represented the family at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration in 1881.

Northern New York owes much to the liberality of the LeRays and their arduous and successful labors in the settlement of the towns of Jefferson County. The original occupants of the land in the French settlements were Americans. Among the earliest settlers were Jacob Van Nostrand, Aaron Whitcomb, Samuel F. Mills, Phineas and Asahel Powers and Thomas Shaw.

The French settlers began to arrive about 1830, coming from Rosiere, Aubercy, Sembry and St. Marcel, France. On their arrival the men wore a blouse of blue cloth with collar and cuffs embroidered with coarse white thread; and wooden shoes worn by them are still found among their descendants. They were all devout Catholics and were no sooner arrived than they planned the erection of a church. The following extract from a circular published by Mr. Vincent Le-Ray in February 1832, is copied from Reverend John Talbot Smith's History of the Diocese of Ogdensburg:

“On the opposite side of the St. Lawrence from Cape Vincent lies Kingston, the former capital of Upper Canada, a city of considerable size and affording a good market for our products. It contains a Catholic Church. While we

Cape Vincent and its History

are unable to build a church of our own, the parish priest of Kingston, thanks to the arrangements made by Mr. Le-Ray, will visit us from time to time. We are, however, already busy with the construction of a church. We contribute to its erection by direct assessment, two mills to the dollar, which will be placed to our credit in the pew-rent account. New-comers will be assessed in the same manner. To hasten a work whose completion is so much desired, the proprietary (Mr. LeRay) besides bearing gratuitously one quarter of the expense, will advance what we are bound, but are as yet unable to pay. This he does that the church may be ready next year, and may be built of a size convenient not alone for the present population, but for the future increase we hope for. Its situation is well chosen. It is central for the present settlers, close to those farms which the next emigrants must select, and three-quarters of a mile from the saw-mill and grist-mill. There we shall found a village for trades-people and laborers, and, as the first settlers and the majority of us came from Rosiere, this shall be its name.

Rosiere, February, 1832.

Signed, Huger Aubertin of Blonde Fontaine; Toussaint Laurent, Simon and Nicolas Cornair, Pierre Barthelemy, Nicolas Cocaigne, Jean Branché, Nicolas Jacquet, Francois Chapron, Jean Billery of Aubercy; Claude Barbien of Oignet; Marcel Aubrey of Sembry; Jacques Mentry and Pierre Brunot of St. Marcel."

About this time Mr. LeRay opened a land office in Rosiere. He was a considerate landlord and it was owing to his influence that so many of his countrymen came here. Following these settlers already mentioned were the Gosiers, Dezen-gremels, Grandjeans, Mussots, Chavousties, Dunlays, Péaus, Colons, Grappottes and Favréys, names well known and whose descendants are prominent in our town.

John Battis Robail and Marie Anne, his wife, from Nor-

Cape Vincent and its History

mandy, France, for many years kept the tavern near the church. Over its doorway swung a sign bearing the picture of a woman's face and the inscription "La Belle Rosiere." Mr. Robail for years acted as interpreter for the French settlers. Like many of them, Mr. Robail was one of Napoleon's soldiers, and his daughter, Mrs. Chavoustie, has in her possession a cloth needle-book that her father carried with him through the Russian Campaign.

The corner stone of the old French church was laid by Bishop Dubois in the summer of 1832. Mr. LeRay presented land which yielded an annual revenue. It lay some distance from the church and near the railroad. Father Simon said the first mass and was served by Charles Gaugien. The people later became dependent upon priests from Kingston, and an occasional missionary who said mass and heard confessions at intervals. Father Francis Guth came here in 1837, and remaining until 1843, was succeeded by Father Kapp, whose mission work extended into Lewis County. His successor was the Reverend Michael Guth, who found it necessary to call an assistant, Father Ancet, in whose charge was placed the work of building the Catholic Church in the village of Cape Vincent. Father Louis Lepic came in 1851. Father Guth took the parishes of Clayton and Lafargeville, and Father Lepic, Cape Vincent and Rosiere. Both resided at Rosiere. In 1869, the Reverend Victor Ritter came and built during his pastorate a parochial residence on the land given by Mr. LeRay.

During the next five years, Fathers Penet, Avent, Conlon and the Reverend Joseph Durin officiated. The church was now too small for the steadily increasing congregation, and when Father James Sherry came in 1877, the work of erecting a new church was begun. A handsome new building was erected near the railroad station on the parish property, and

Cape Vincent and its History

dedicated by Bishop Wadhams in 1880 under the title of St. Vincent de Paul.

Father Sherry was succeeded in 1883 by Father Connors, who in turn gave place the next year to Father William S. Kelley. The church of St. Vincent de Paul in Cape Vincent village was completed by Father Lepic, and dedicated by Bishop McCloskey in June, 1858. Services were held by Father Ancet in the house of Augustus Duford until the completion of the church building. From the time of its inception the church here was attended by priests whose residences were in Rosiere or some other part of the mission. The stone for the building was presented by Louis Goler.

The first of April, 1894, during Father Kelley's pastorate, the house of Lorenzo Kelsey was purchased, and from that time the parochial residence has been in this village. In 1901, Father Kelley was succeeded by Father Guilbault. Cape Vincent and Rosiere became separate parishes on the first of September, 1902, and the Reverend John F. Byrnes now officiates in the latter place. Last year, in 1905, Father Byrnes completed a handsome parochial residence near the church. This with the flourishing condition of the parish, bespeaks the high esteem in which the Reverend Father is held.

The old stone church was not long deserted ere it fell into ruins and to-day scarcely a stone remains to mark the spot where it stood. In the quiet graveyard across the way many of the heroes of Austerlitz are buried. In the church in Cape Vincent village many improvements have been made. A magnificent brass railing surrounding the altar is the gift of the Peugeot family; and the bell is the gift of the late John B. Grappotte.

Some years following the French settlement at Rosiere, other French families came into the town, among them the

Cape Vincent and its History

Crévolins, Du Villards, Gomers and Dufords. Many persons of German descent, the Constances, Shafers, Swartwouts, Schmidlines, Weavers, and the late Dr. Martin Braun were early settlers.

The first mill in Cape Vincent was built on Kent's Creek, about three-quarters of a mile from the Catholic Church. The creek received its name from Moss Kent, a surveyor and agent for Mr. Le Ray. The first bridge across it was built by Hyland Millen.

Business Houses in Rosiere.

General Merchandise, G. W. White, C. E. Wiley.

Rosiere House, R. L. Halladay, Prop.

Postmaster, W. J. Dunlay; Carrier, Route 1, Simeon Branche.

Station Master, N. Y. C. and H. R. Ry., H. W. Rannier.

Blacksmith, J. Brady.

Meat Market, William Halladay.

Hay Dealers, A. E. and E. A. Gosier, Louis Dunlay.

1801-1906.

First Settlements on the Main Land.

Abijah Putnam, who came from Rome, Oneida County, in 1801, was the first settler on the main land. He chose a site about two miles below the present village of Cape Vincent, calling the settlement Port Putnam. From here he established a ferry to Wolfe Island. On a map made in 1809 the place is called Kingston Ferry. The exact location of Port Putnam was on the farms now owned by Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Henry Peo.

In 1803 the State road was extended from Brownville to the St. Lawrence River, terminating at Port Putnam. Be-

Cape Vincent and its History

tween the two farms mentioned, there is a piece of land, now owned by the state, which was a portion of the state road formerly running through the center of the village.

Peter Sternberg of Minden and John Macomb of Herkimer purchased Putnam's property. Two hundred and thirty-one acres were deeded to them on June 11, 1805, and here they planned a village. Mr. Putnam removed to Watertown, where he purchased Mr. Isaiah Massey's tavern and twenty acres of land on Washington street.

The original map of Port Putnam, is a fine piece of work, showing a public square, broad streets parallel with the river, Water street, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, and intersecting these at right angles Green, Montgomery, Washington, etc.

The following Data Shows the Advantages of the Village:

A Village laid out on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Jefferson, opposite to Kingston.

"The advantages this place possesses are comprised in the following items:

It is the outlet of Lake Ontario. The foot of Ship Navigation, of course forms a natural place of deposit for the Lake Trade—Lumber of all kinds is from this place rafted on a large scale, and to great advantage to Montreal & Quebec, where many articles are now, and it is expected soon will be in everything, equal to New York market. It takes only from 9 to 13 days to make a trip with a raft to Montreal, and with a Boat in much less time, and with such a degree of safety, that for many years back not a single Raft or Boat has been lost. The Great Black River State Road, coming from Johnstown, Montgomery County, and receiving in its course the Roads from Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica & Rome, all forming a confluence and running through

Cape Vincent and its History

the middle of this village; crossing the River St. Lawrence by a ferry to Kingston and Upper Canada. The Country in the rear of this Village on the River St. Lawrence & Black River, which is only 21 miles from this place; is allowed by all impartial travellers to be the most rich and fertile of any in the state or possibly in the United States.

The relative situation of this Village can best be seen on DeWitt's contracted Map of the State of New York, where the place of this Village is marked Kingston Ferry. Streets 60 feet wide, excepting Washington Street, which in 100 feet from Water Street to the River, and Pleasant Street 30 feet wide. Lots 50 feet front & 125 feet (excepting water lots along the Public Square) are 80 feet deep, and different widths. The Public Square contains between 5 & 6 acres."

Mr. Sternbergh secured the exclusive right for ferrying from Carleton to Wolfe Island for a term of ten years. He also purchased Mr. Macombs' share of Port Putnam, and on October 31, 1805, the property was transferred by John Macomb and Mary his wife.

Other settlers here were Daniel Spinning, John Nicholson, and John B. Esselstyn. The latter came in the spring of 1803, and settled on the Hassler farm, remaining until Fall, when he went to Hudson, N. Y., and entered into partnership with his brother, Richard M. Esselstyn. The brothers closed their business in Hudson in 1806, and John B. returned to his farm near Port Putnam. He proceeded to clear his land, giving employment to a large number of settlers.

Ashes were the first salable produce derived from the settler's land, and at this time were a staple commodity. Thousands of feet of oak, maple, elm and pine were placed in immense piles and burned, leaving great heaps of white ashes, which were a welcome sight to the owner. These ashes were

Cape Vincent and its History

in great demand in Kingston, where Mr. Esselstyn made sales, deriving profits which soon made him the owner of a large farm.

In the summer of 1809 Richard M. Esselstyn came, and built a house and store; the brothers then entered into partnership, doing an extensive mercantile and lumbering business at Gravelly Point, now the village of Cape Vincent.

Eber Kelsey came from Turin the same season, and cleared fifty acres of land for James D. LeRay. He also built a wharf, block dwelling house, and tavern. Dr. Avery Ainsworth, the first physician here, came about this time, and built a house and store.

The settlement at Port Putnam was not increasing, and through Mr. LeRay's influence it was abandoned. He had a survey made at Gravelly Point in 1811, since known as the "Mile Square." Its northern boundary is the St. Lawrence River, its eastern one Bay Street, western one the Pleasant Valley road and the southern line is one mile from the St. Lawrence. Gravelly Point then received the name Cape Vincent, in honor of Mr. LeRay's son Vincent.

On June 12, 1811, John Baxter and Richard M. Esselstyn, commissioners, and Jonas Smith, surveyor, surveyed a road from Cape Vincent to Port Putnam. "Beginning in the center of Broadway in the east line of Ferry street, to the center of the State road, so as to meet the road down the river to S. Brittons."

The history for the next three years may be told by quoting from Mr. Solon Massey's sketch of John B. Esselstyn.

"Our relations with Great Britain had become disturbed and the ordinary business intercourse with Canada, made precarious by the "embargo" of 1807, and non-intercourse laws of 1809. In consequence of this, considerable lumber, which had been purchased by Messrs. Esselstyn to make into rafts and send to Montreal, was laying on the shore. The war of 1812 followed, preventing them from making any

Cape Vincent and its History

use of their property, some of which was burned by Gen'l. Wilkinson's army, while the remainder floated off into the lake and river and was never recovered."

Cape Vincent was made a port of delivery in Sackets Harbor District, March 2, 1811. John B. Esselstyn was the first Deputy Collector for the port. The office at this time was one of responsibility, and required a man possessing energy of character as well as prudence, skill and judgment, in order that the laws might be faithfully enforced without unnecessary annoyance to the people. All these qualities Mr. Esselstyn possessed to a conspicuous degree.

In 1812 the declaration of war made it necessary to have an armed force at Cape Vincent and General Brown gave the command of the troops to Mr. Esselstyn, commissioning him Major.

Perhaps there was no army post on the frontier so much in danger as Cape Vincent, since the enemy had a large force at Kingston. It thus required a man of military ability and courage. Mr. Esselstyn was twice a prisoner in the hands of the British. He was taken by a detachment of the enemy while on his way to Chaumont, August 23, 1813, and detained two weeks, then exchanged for an officer of the same rank."

Many stirring events took place on this frontier, during the war. The house and barns of Dr. Avery Ainsworth, in Pleasant Valley, were razed, also those of Samuel Britton, a Revolutionary soldier who settled near Linda Island, in 1805. The orchard was ruined; but Mrs. Britton saved the cattle by keeping them hidden in the woods. In the village the soldiers' barracks, a building occupied as a hospital was destroyed, together with Henry Ainsworth's store, two or three small vessels, a large amount of lumber, and the store house of J. B. and R. M. Esselstyn. In the latter building the government stores were deposited. During this attack Mr. Esselstyn was again taken prisoner, but immediately released.

Cape Vincent and its History

On June 14, 1812, a British schooner, the *Ontario*, was captured at Cape Vincent, but soon discharged.

Captain Noadiah Hubbard commanding a rifle corps, came to Cape Vincent from Sackets Harbor June 27, in a Durham boat. His vessel remained until the 31st, then went down the St. Lawrence River in company with the *Julia*, which was armed with a long thirty-two pounder and two long sixes and bore sixty volunteers commanded by Lieut. H. W. Wells.

Indians were skulking around, waiting for opportunities to steal and destroy property, and British marauding parties were constantly harrassing the settlers along the river. Early one morning a party landed at the foot of James street, entered the nearest garden, and began to pillage fruit and vegetables. They had been seen on their way up the river by a body of Forsyth's riflemen, who reached the place a few moments later. A skirmish followed, and all but two of the British were captured and three were killed. The prisoners were sent to Greenbush on the Hudson River, and the dead buried at the corner of Broadway and Murray streets. It has been said that but two Americans were killed in the town during the war.

Of the few inhabited places on the St. Lawrence frontier, this point was the most exposed; consequently when war was declared many of the inhabitants left for the back settlements. In time, when confidence had been restored, many returned and the number of settlers steadily increased.

From 1805, the year in which Jefferson County was established, until 1818, the township of Cape Vincent was a portion of Brownville. In March of that year, Lyme was taken off. Hough says: "Its name was selected by Eber Kelsey, who came from Lyme, Connecticut." Cape Vincent remained a portion of Lyme until April 10, 1849.

The first meeting of the officers of the town of Lyme was held at the home of Musgrove Evans in Chaumont. From

Cape Vincent and its History

this part of the town there were present, Richard M. Esselstyn, Supervisor, Luther Britton and John B. Esselstyn, Assessors. Eber Kelsey was the fence viewer, and Elnathan Judd, Stephen Webster, Avery Smith and Zimmery Butterfield, Commissioners of Highways. At this meeting it was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for the support of the poor. The town meetings were held alternately at Chaumont, and in Cape Vincent at the house of Eber Kelsey. A special town meeting was held at the home of James M. Craw, Oct. 12, 1822, for the purpose of choosing a supervisor in the place of Richard M. Esselstyn, who had just died suddenly at Albany. His brother, John B. Esselstyn was chosen.

April 10, 1849, the town of Cape Vincent was erected from Lyme. The first town meeting was held at the house of Jacob Berringer, Laban A. Ainsworth presiding, with James L. Folger, Clerk.

The Supervisors have been; Frederick A. Folger, 1849; Robert C. Bartlett, 1850-51; Charles Smith, 1852; Otis P. Starkey, 1853-54; Calvin Fletcher, 1855-56; William Estes, 1857; Charles Smith, 1858-61; W. D. Fuller, 1862-63; William Van Ostrand, 1864; George F. Bartlett, 1865; John H. Roseboom, 1866; George F. Bartlett, 1867-68; Henry A. House, 1869; Hugh McCandie, 1870-71; Henry A. House, 1872; Lloyd O. Woodruff, 1873-81; John A. Scobell, 1882-88; Daniel L. Fitzgerald, 1889-91; L. Gideon Kelsey, 1892-95; Lloyd O. Woodruff, 1896-97; Fred Stowell, 1898-04.

The present town officers are: Mr. Joseph H. Bates, Supervisor; Mr. John V. Stumff, Clerk; Mr. Fred Stowell, Mr. James T. Borland, Mr. George Donaldson, Mr. Antoine E. Gosier, Justices of the Peace; Mr. James L. Dunning, Mr. Quincy Beadle, Mr. Joseph Mason, Assessors; Mr. John

Cape Vincent and its History

P. Granger, Collector; Mr. Louis Radley, Highway Commissioner.

The village of Cape Vincent was incorporated June 14, 1853, with a population of 1218; Jerre Carrier, President; Judah T. Ainsworth, James L. Folger, Theophilus Peugnet, Laban H. Ainsworth, Trustees. The Presidents have been: John H. Roseboom, Otis P. Starkey, Zebulon Converse, Calvin Fletcher, Alfred Fox, Gideon S. Sacket, Charles Smith, Sidney Ainsworth, John B. Grappotte, Levi Anthony, Geo. W. Warren, William M. Johnson, E. K. Burnham, Henry Peo, A. H. Bowe, John R. Kilborn. The present officers are, Mr. Francis W. Sacket, President; Mr. Marcel S. Cornair, Mr. Frank Dezengremel, Trustees; Mr. Jasper W. Cornair, Clerk; Mr. Joseph C. Gregor, Treasurer; Mr. Clarence Londrville, Collector. Mr. Morris E. Lee served as clerk and attorney of the village from 1860 until 1895.

June 1, 1809, Mr. LeRay deeded a water lot to R. M. Esselstyn for the exclusive right of running a ferry. Land was deeded to John Nash, Jan. 25, 1811; to Avery Ainsworth in Dec. 1809; to Camille Arnaud in 1819; to Jean François Rolland in 1819; to Paul Charbancaneau in 1820; to Willis Merritt in 1818; and to John and Samuel Forsyth in 1822. Other early settlers were: Jonathan Howland, Capt. William Horr, Jere Carrier, David Briggs, John Vincent, Joseph Cross, Nathan Lake, William Hollenbeck, Daniel Spinning, Oliver Pool, Michael Van Schaick, James Borland, Avery Smith, Otis P. Starkey, Willard Ainsworth, James Buckley, Abner Rogers, Robert Bartlett, Samuel Gardner and Dr. Nelson Potter.

April 10, 1810, a post-route was established from Utica via Brownville to Port Putnam. The post office at Port Putnam was closed in 1813, and on April 30, 1816, a post-route was established from Brownville to Cape Vincent. Richard

Cape Vincent and its History

M. Esselstyn was the first postmaster appointed. Henry Ainsworth succeeded him.

The post office at Millen's Bay, known as Star Route No. 7657, was discontinued January 14, 1904, and Route No. 2, Charles C. Roseboom carrier, was established the following day. Route No. 1, Clinton Kilborn carrier, was established July 1, 1903.

These routes cover a distance of nearly twenty-four miles each, and trips are made daily.

The Collection District of Cape Vincent was established April 18, 1818. The first collector was John B. Esselstyn. The present officers are Mr. W. J. Grant, Collector; Mr. C. I. Gardner and Mr. Wm. W. Sherman, Deputy Collectors; Mr. D. M. Rice and Mr. Thos. Brady, Inspectors, Mr. F. B. Weaver, Emigrant Inspector, succeeded William D. Lewis in May, 1906, Mr. Lewis being transferred to Blaine, Washington.

There are seventeen school districts in the town and the village of Cape Vincent is the tenth district. Here the results arising from the excellent work accomplished during the administration of Mr. Neil K. White, have raised the district to the grade of a high school. The faculty consists of Mr. L. R. Clark, Principal, Miss M. E. Isabel Mandery, Preceptress, Miss Ida F. Fowler, Miss Eva Stoel, Miss Clara Robinson, Miss Alice Allen and Miss Ella F. Sinsebox.

The earliest shipbuilding in the town was that done by the British on Carleton Island during the Revolutionary war. The first large schooner built at Cape Vincent was the "Merchant." Mr. Louis Goler owned a ship-yard and Dr. Hough names in his history some twenty-five ships that were built here. Fifty years ago the steamboats plying between western ports and Ogdensburg touched here, and there was

Cape Vincent and its History

considerable activity in this line of business. To-day the boat-building of Cape Vincent is confined to the building of pleasure yachts, house-boats and small power boats. The work is done by Mr. Leon L. Peo and Mr. William C. Wills, who turn out some of the fastest and handsomest boats on the St. Lawrence River.

The first stage-driver was probably Samuel Buckley, who owned and operated a stage line from Watertown to Cape Vincent, at first semi-weekly and afterward daily. Over sixty years ago William Majo drove a stage for General Estes to Watertown one day and returning the next. Many and interesting are the stories which he tells of those days. Indian Hill was the scene of an attempted stage-coach robbery, where Mr. Majo, however, succeeded in bringing his passengers through unharmed. Few, except notable people, traveled in early days. James D. LeRay went from town to town through Jefferson County in his private coach, and his arrival with his retinue always created excitement.

The use of stage-coaches began at a later date than the establishment of the taverns. The first settlers arrived here either by boat or on foot or by horse, following the trails through the forests. After the construction of the turnpike, taverns became numerous. They were located near a ferry or along the turnpike road, and the tap-room of the tavern served instead of a newspaper, as the traveler by the stage-coach brought all the latest news.

At a convention of the excise commissioners, held May 14, 1822, at the house of Buel Fuller, innkeeper in Cape Vincent, it was resolved: "The following persons are of good character and of sufficient abilities to keep inn or taverns respectively, for the accommodation of taverns are

Cape Vincent and its History

necessary at the place where they reside in said town, viz., Buel Fuller, James M. Craw, Hezekiah H. Smith."

August 23, 1822, James B. Estes applied for a license to keep tavern.

"Resolved, by the Com. of Excise for the town of Lyme, that an inn or tavern is necessary on Carleton Island, in said town, and that James B. Estes applied for a license to keep such inn or tavern, and, that as we deem him of sufficient ability to keep an inn or tavern, therefore we further resolve to grant him a license for that purpose.

Aug. 23, 1822.

R. M. ESSELTYN

G. S. SACKET

JAMES A. WELLS

Excise Committee."

WM. CLARK, T. C.

Captain Hubbard kept tavern at Millen's Bay in 1808. Still further down the river was the tavern of Samuel Britton, which the British burned in 1812. Mr. Britton settled opposite the foot of Linda Island in 1805, and the island was named in honor of his daughter Linda.

The log house of the Sopers was the only habitation on the road between Chaumont and the St. Lawrence river for at least fifteen years. It was the wayside inn for the traveler who came here by the State road.

The "Half Way House," now the residence of Mr. Robert Percy, was for many years a tavern. The ruins of an old stone tavern, built by Hyland Millen, still stand at Millen's Bay.

Eber Kelsey built a tavern on Ferry Street, now Market, which J. B. Esselstyn rented, later erecting a tavern of his own.



BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY A. C. MACDONELL DURING THE BUILDING OF THE "BARRACKS."

Cape Vincent and its History

Several hotels have been destroyed by fire, among them the St. Lawrence, Algonquin, Rathbun, and the Old Orchard House. To-day we have the Carleton with all modern improvements, a popular resort for summer tourists, and excellent in every detail. Mr. C. E. Reed is the proprietor. The new proprietor of the Union House, Mr. F. E. Steblin, maintains the admirable reputation which the house has borne for years. Besides these we have Jerome's Hotel, Mr. C. A. Jerome, proprietor, the St. Lawrence Inn, Mr. John Breslin, proprietor, the Cape Vincent House, Mr. W. H. Youngs, proprietor. All of these are popular and well kept.

The Cape Vincent & Rome Railroad.

In the summer of 1833, William Smith made an effort to interest people on the subject of a railroad from Cape Vincent to Rome. In 1846 an act of the legislature granted the right of constructing the Rome and Cape Vincent railroad, but it was not until 1848 that sufficient stock was subscribed to warrant beginning the work. When the last rail was laid to Cape Vincent in the spring of 1852, the trains began to make regular trips. Among the commissioners and stockholders from this town were Roswell T. Lee, Jere Carrier, Henry Ainsworth, and Theophilus Peugnet. An interesting pamphlet urging the construction of a railroad was published in 1844 by William Dewey, civil engineer. The following is an extract:

"The business of the country demands it. It will benefit the merchant and the farmer, and can be constructed from Cape Vincent to Rome finished, complete for business, for \$7,500 per mile."

A large train-shed, hotel, freight house and wharf, were built. In 1853, a canal was cut through Wolfe Island, by a stock company in which the railroad company and the city

Cape Vincent and its History

of Kingston, Ontario, were interested. This shortened the route from Cape Vincent to Kingston. In 1862 the name of the road was changed by the legislature to the "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company."

Several of the railroad company's buildings have been destroyed by fire, and on September 11, 1895, the large train shed, a land mark for more than forty years, was totally wrecked by a terrific wind storm. The evening train, Mr. William D. Carnes, conductor,—had arrived from Watertown with a large number of passengers for the Kingston boat. Fortunately they had boarded the steamer before the storm struck. Many took refuge in the shed. Two persons were killed, and several were seriously injured. Buildings were unroofed, trees blown down, and great damage done throughout the town. The following year the company erected the present passenger station.

The station masters have been: C. W. Rogers, J. S. Nicol, F. W. Denning, Sidney Bickford, C. C. Case, E. M. Moore, Seth Dickinson, J. W. Brown, William Johnson, Ira A. Whittemore, A. G. Littlefield, and W. A. Casler, the present station master, who succeeded Mr. Littlefield in 1889.

Eight passenger trains are run daily between Cape Vincent and Watertown, N. Y. These are under the charge of Mr. James Dorris and Mr. William M. Raymond, conductors; Messrs. James A. and John Brady, engineers; Mr. George Cole and Mr. John Shryver, baggagemen; and Mr. Clarence Radley and Mr. Cleveland Stage, trainmen.

In 1892 the New York Central Railroad Company leased the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The *America*, Captain James Allen, and the *Wanderer*, Captain Wm. C. Hudson, of Folger's line of steamboats, make daily trips between this place and Kingston, Ontario.

Cape Vincent and its History

Business Houses of Cape Vincent.

The manufacturing of lumber, the cutting of ice, seed and hay raising furnish the principal industries. The plant of the Pentecost Lumber Company was installed in 1903, with Mr. B. L. Taylor President, Mr. J. B. Taylor Vice-president, and Mr. H. E. Ayres Secretary and Treasurer. The offices are in Watertown, N. Y. This company owns one hundred and eighty square miles of timber land at Pentecost, Quebec. The timber is converted into pulp wood, brought here by boat and re-shipped by rail to various paper mills throughout the state. Mr. W. F. Gilchreise is the manager and Mr. B. F. Willoughby the assistant manager.

The Cape Vincent Seed Company are the manufacturers of HU split peas. The business is owned by Mr. E. N. Jackson of New York, and Mr. Harry Walker is the resident manager.

The Cleveland Seed Company was organized in 1879, and since that time have carried on an extensive business in peas, beans, and other small garden seeds. Mr. S. M. Pease, President, and Mr. H. H. Pease, Treasurer, reside in Avon, N. Y. Mr. Harold Blum is the resident manager.

The St. Lawrence River Ice Company is managed by Mr. W. A. Casler. This company furnish the N. Y. C. Railroad with ice. The plant has a capacity of loading one hundred cars daily.

A. Booth and Company succeeded the Lake Ontario Fish Company, and do an extensive business under the management of Mr. John R. Kilborn. In this company's office are employed Miss Margaret White, Messrs. F. R. and A. C. Gardner.

Mr. J. A. Scobell does an extensive business in lumber, hay and grain, assisted by Mr. A. W. Scobell.

Cape Vincent and its History

The first telegraph line was built here in 1856. This was soon abandoned, and in 1864 another line was built. This line was sold to the Provincial Telegraph Company. The Dominion Telegraph Company bought this line and changed the name some years since to its present one of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada. Mr. Kenneth F. Rice is the manager.

The long distance service of the Bell Telephone Company is under the management of Mr. J. H. Grappotte, who owns the lines operated in the village. He is now engaged in installing a system throughout the town.

The banking business was first carried on by Mr. Otis P. Starkey, who was succeeded by L. S. Hammond. This bank yielded to the panic of 1873. The Bank of Cape Vincent is now carried on by Mr. Sidney S. Block, Cashier, and Mr. L. O. Woodruff, President.

General stores are Burdick and Armstrong's, Parker Brothers.

The grocery stores are W. H. Grant's, Fitzgerald and Bowe, M. S. Cornair's, J. C. Gregor's, P. Garlach's, William Anthony's, Richard Kesler's.

Mr. F. N. Potter represents Thalheimer and Co., of Syracuse.

The drug stores are kept by L. O. Woodruff and H. S. Spafford.

The bakery is owned by Thomas Holland.

The painting and wall paper business is carried on by G. H. Glenn, Wm. Stanley and Alex. Pigeon.

The stationery and book stores are owned by W. D. Laird, R. J. J. Newman.

The undertakers are C. C. Roseboom and C. W. Londra-ville.

Cape Vincent and its History

Clothing stores are owned by John F. Constance and Julius Rothstein.

Insurance is done by S. S. Block and E. C. Kelsey.

Lawyers are M. E. Lee, Fred Stowell, James Parker and J. W. Cornair.

Physicians are Thomas Masson, H. G. Dawson, E. M. Crabb, H. H. Smith, H. N. Bushnell.

Dentists are G. A. Potter and S. W. Gordan.

Jewelry repairing is done by George Cross.

Barber shops are kept by Dayton Bailey, C. W. Londraville.

Coal and wood are sold by Richard and James Davis.

Millinery is done by Mrs. E. K. Sheley and Mrs. A. Johnson.

Hardware stores are owned by M. Hartness, J. G. Roseboom and Truell Bros.

Harnesses are sold by Thomas Daly and James Augustus.

Blacksmiths are George Kelley and Sons, A. Charles and Raymond & Stratford.

Monuments are furnished by S. K. Ainsworth.

Meat markets are kept by Harry Morrison, P. H. Dunning, Fitzgerald and Bowe.

The Watertown Dry-Goods store has for its resident manager, W. H. Johnson.

Boat building is done by L. L. Peo and W. C. Wills.

Hay-dealers are the Constance Brothers, Parker Brothers, William Webber and Frank Dezengremel.

The photographer is James E. Stanley. The illustrations in this book are from his studio.

The St. Lawrence River guides are W. E. Stanley, Roy Stanley, Alexander Pigdon, William McKinley, Antoine

Cape Vincent and its History

Seymour, John Fisher, Joseph Strong, William Raymond, Romain Winborne, George Clark, Ren and Wilfred Dodge and W. S. Clark.

The American Express Company had for its first agent W. B. Buckley, who was succeeded by A. D. Best. The present agent is William S. Byrnes. The clerks are Riley Kilborn and George Radley.

The livery stables are kept by Fred Kessler, and by Christopher Clark and Son, who have carried on an extensive and first class business for many years.

The draymen are Giles Kilborn and W. F. Bailey.

Tailoring is done by Patrick Walshe.

Dress-making is done by Miss Minnie Whittemore, Miss Helena Nicholson and Miss Kate B. Walshe.

Boarding houses are kept by Mrs. Stumff, Mrs. McKinley, Miss Dunning and H. H. Fish.

The postmaster is F. J. Shafer, assistants Misses Etta and Maud Woolever.

A system of water works was installed in 1895, and the electric light system completed in May, 1903. W. S. Parker, S. S. Block, J. R. Kilborn, Commissioners.

St. Lawrence.

This village was first called St. Oars' Corners, later Rogers' Corners, then Gorham Corners and finally Crane's Corners, until the establishment of a post office in 1848, when it received its present name, St. Lawrence. Among the early settlers were Jacob St. Oars, James Rogers, Horatio Humphrey, C. B. Carey, Dr. Dyer Pierce.

The first religious services here were under the direction of Elder Warren and continued until 1868, when the second



HOTEL CARLETON FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Cape Vincent and its History

Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Cape Vincent was organized. The trustees were Samuel Dillen, Edward R. Farr, Alonzo Walrath for three years, A. E. Rice and Alan son Abbey for two years, and Samuel Swartwout and Russell Wright for one year. The present church was erected in the summer of 1869 and dedicated on the fifteenth of December of the same year. The memory of Dr. Dyer Pierce, for years an eminent physician here, and his wife, has been perpetuated by the generous gift of their son, Mr. H. Clay Pierce, of St. Louis, Missouri, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He has recently presented to this society a parsonage completely furnished, a gift of money for repairing the church, and a massive and elegant stone wall surrounding the cemetery. The Reverend Harvey Casler succeeded the Reverend D. L. Phelps as pastor of the church in April of this year.

The business places of St. Lawrence are the General Store and Post-Office, conducted by F. A. Miller, and the General Store owned by George Donaldson. H. M. Buchanan is the physician and surgeon.

The officers of the St. Lawrence Grange for 1906 are Master, C. H. Corbin; Overseer, J. C. Phillips; Lecturer, Mrs. J. H. Corbin; Steward, Eugene Gurney; Assistant Steward, J. H. Comins; Lady Assistant, Mrs. Dema Northrup; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Phillips; Chaplain, Mrs. Fanny Fraser; Ceres, Mrs. Walter Barret; Pomona, Mrs. James Comins; Flora, Mrs. George Cornair; Gate Keeper, Thomas Emery; Organist, Mrs. J. C. Phillips.

Millen's Bay.

Millen's Bay, which took its name from Hyland Millen, was first known as Hubbard's Bay.

The first families to settle in this vicinity were those of

Cape Vincent and its History

James and Christopher Irvin, Joel Torrey, Elisha P. Dodge, William Stoel.

Through the united efforts of the Methodist and Episcopal societies, a church was erected here in 1872. Services are held on alternate Sundays by the pastors from Cape Vincent and St. Lawrence villages.

The summer home of Miss Cora Richards, also that of Mr. Benjamin Nichols of Jamestown, N. Y., are here. Mr. George Stewart, United States Deputy Collector, is located here. Ferdinand Hassler, an eminent Swiss engineer and surveyor, who had charge of the coast survey of the United States, settled above Millen's Bay at what has since been known as the "Hassler Farm" now the property of Mr. John Constance. Other residents here are, James Irvin, J. B. Heintzelman, Chas. Stoel and Mrs. Mary Brennan.

The First Presbyterian Church.

This Church came into existence March 2, 1823, at the house of Oliver Lynch. The Confession of Faith and Covenant which were then adopted were probably drawn up by the Rev. Noah M. Wells of Brownville, who was moderator of the meeting. The original members were Oliver and Matilda Lynch, Abraham Morrow, Jane and Mary Forsythe, Cynthia Rogers, Hezekiah H. Smith, and Amnarillis Mills. On the 25th of June, 1823, the church was received into the Presbytery of St. Lawrence. Services were held in various places until the church edifice was erected.

On the 13th of February, 1832, the First Presbyterian Society was formed, with Simon Howard, Henry Ainsworth, Michael Myers, Roswell T. Lee, and James Buckley as trustees. Through the generosity of Mr. LeRay, the society received \$400 and a building lot. A stone building was

Cape Vincent and its History

erected in the summer of 1832 which was used until 1882, when a large frame addition was placed on the front. In 1892 it was redecorated and newly furnished.

The Rev. J. Elmer Russell, for three years pastor of the Church, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 11. This is deeply regretted, not only by the church people, but by the entire community, by whom Mr. Russell is held in the highest esteem. The Rev. Chas. H. Brown succeeded him.

John Reinbeck is superintendent of the Sunday School, which has sixty members. The trustees are Mr. Charles I. Gardner, Mr. John Reinbeck, Mr. William J. Grant, Mr. William Anthony, Mr. Charles C. Roseboom. The elders are Mr. James L. Dunning, Mr. Edgar J. Vincent, Mr. John Reinbeck and Mr James Howard.

St. John's Episcopal Church.

The first services of this communion were held at the home of Richard M. Esselstyn, who read the Episcopal service and a sermon each Sunday. Families came over from Wolfe Island to attend the services. Previous to 1820, Mr. Avery and Mr. Flint were missionaries to this section. The first Sunday School was organized July 30, 1820, with Buel Fuller and John B. Esselstyn as managers, Richard M. Esselstyn superintendent, and Mr. Ellis teacher, as stated on a paper still preserved. Services were continued until St. John's parish was organized January 25, 1841, while the Rev. John Noble was rector.

The church was erected in 1841 upon land given by Mr. Otis P. Starkey, and was consecrated June 2, 1842. Shortly afterward the rectory was built opposite the church.

The church was refurnished and decorated in 1900. The entire town is included in St. John's parish and a branch

Cape Vincent and its History

Sunday School, on Carleton Island, has twenty-four members under the supervision of Mrs. Jacob Putnam.

The societies connected with St. John's church are "The Band of St. Mary," the "Women's Auxiliary" and "Willing Workers." The church officers are Mr. John A. Scobell, Mr. Herbert W. Bailey, Wardens; Mr. Frank W. Sacket, Mr. Frank Blum, Mr. Fred Humphrey, Mr. Winfield S. Clark, Mr. Harry Ainsworth, Mr. Jasper W. Cornair, Mr. Horace T. Stoel, Mr. Dayton Bailey and Mr. Eli C. Kelsey, Vestrymen. Its communicant numbers two hundred and fifty. The Sunday School has one hundred and twenty members.

The Rev. Charles Noyes Tyndall, the present rector holds services every second Sunday at Millen's Bay in the church which was erected in 1872 by the efforts of the Episcopalians and Methodists of that place. Mr. Tyndall resigned in August, much to the regret of his many friends.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Methodist denomination maintained the first religious services in the village of Cape Vincent. A class was formed about 1820, and the first conference appointment was that of Seth Green in 1827. The Church was legally organized October 14, 1851, under the ministry of Rev. William Jones.

The original trustees were William King, George Akerline, Wm. Esselstyn, Asa S. Jones, Philetus Judd, John Hollenbeck and John Nims. Services were held in the stone school building on Point street until the erection of the church on Esselstyn street, in 1855. The parsonage was completed in 1874.

Cape Vincent and its History

During the past year the church has been remodeled and a chapel added, making it an edifice of which its members may justly feel proud. It was rededicated in January, 1905.

The Rev. George Ernst, under whose pastorate these improvements were made, was succeeded by the Rev. S. O. Barnes, in April, 1905.

J. R. Kilborn is superintendent of the Sunday School, which has one hundred members. The Societies are, The Ladies Aid, The Epworth and Junior Leagues. The members of the present board of trustees are Mr. Charles Armstrong, Mr. Edwin Moore, Mr. Eugene M. Crabb, Mr. Ezra D. Hilts, Mr. John R. Kilborn, Mrs. Henry Peo, Mrs. Emma K. Sheley, Mr. Richard A. Davis and Mr. George Vincent.

The Patriot War.

During the Patriot War, in 1838, Canadian Rebels were quartered in the Stone House. Societies called "Hunters' Lodges" were formed along the Northern Frontier for the purpose of invading Canada and establishing a republic there. Persons on both sides of the boundary were connected with this movement.

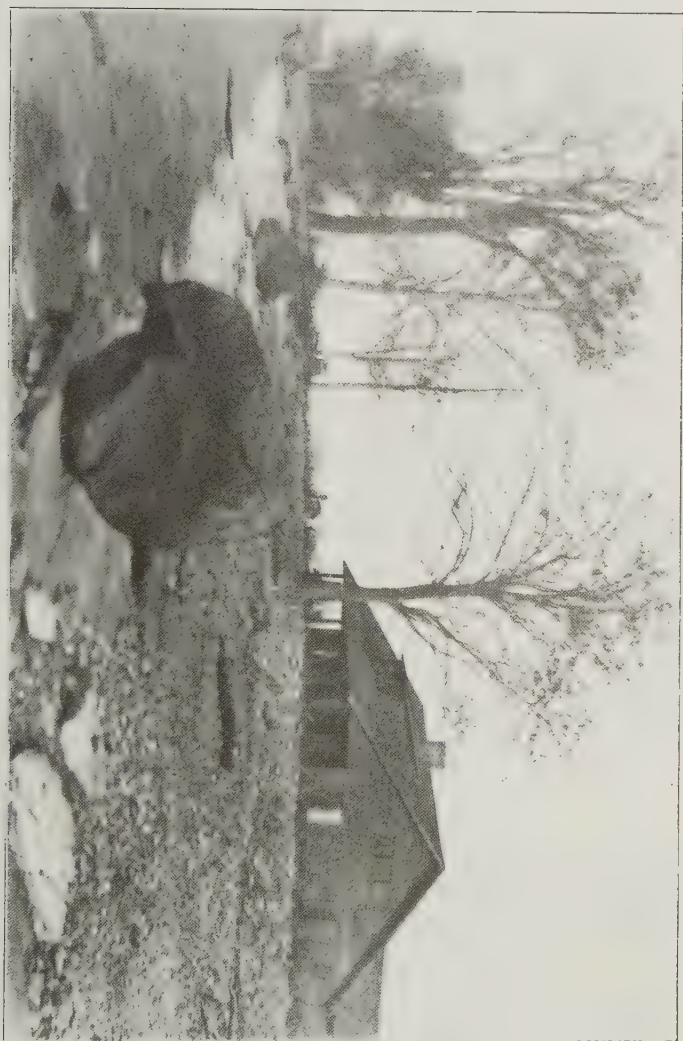
Captain James T. Borland, a young man at that time, recalls several interesting events which occurred during the winter of 1838. It was rumored that Canadians were to cross on the ice and attack the town. The women were carried, in the night, to the homes of people living at some distance from the village, where it was considered safe for them to remain. Mr. Borland discovered the guns of the Patriots hidden under the hay in his uncle's barn. Two companies of the State Militia were stationed here to intercept any expedition that might be fitted out against Canada.

Cape Vincent and its History

Daniel George, a school teacher here, was taken prisoner at Windmill Point. He was the first prisoner tried, and was sentenced and hanged, although every means of influence possible was brought to bear upon the governor-general of Canada. The sympathy of the New Yorkers along the frontier was evoked, as they considered the movement of the Canadians patriotic. It was, however, merely the outcome of discontent in the province, which assumed the form of an attempt to become independent of Great Britain. The chief leader in this movement was William Lyon MacKenzie, a political agitator. The societies called "Hunters' Lodges" numbered nearly twelve hundred persons, and were conducted secretly until suppressed by President Tyler in 1842.

The Stone House.

James D. LeRay was authorized by an act of the Legislature, in March, 1815, "to make a turnpike road from Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, on the most direct route to Perch River, at or near where the State road crosses the same in the town of Brownville, to be called the Cape Vincent Turnpike Road." At this time Vincent LeRay, assisted by Moss Kent, was here in charge of his father's estate. His office stood on Broadway, and was the first frame house erected in the village. It was removed only a few years ago. Opposite the office in 1815, Mr. LeRay built the stone house. The late Deacon Rogers said: "As it was the first house in the village built of stone, the name 'The Stone House' has clung to it ever since." Othniel Spinning boated the stone from Carleton Island, and Hugh MacPherson, my great-great uncle, laid its walls. Mr. MacPherson came here in 1815 and remained until 1818, when he removed to Chaumont. The interior of the stone



FOX ISLAND CLUB HOUSE.

Cape Vincent and its History

house was not entirely finished for some years after it was erected. Vincent LeRay occupied it for several years, then he left Cape Vincent and for some time the house was vacant. In 1837 it was purchased, with other property of Mr. Le-Ray, by the brothers Hyacinth, Louis and Theophilus Peugnet.

The Stone House stands on the bank of the St. Lawrence River, surrounded nearly to its massive walls by beautiful trees. It is probably the oldest and certainly one of the most interesting houses of stone in Jefferson county. It is now the summer home of Mrs. Fort of New York City. Mrs. Fort, a daughter of Hyacinth Peugnet, possesses two invaluable souvenirs of Napoleon, a cross of the Legion of Honor, presented by the Emperor to her father; the other a ribbon from which Napoleon wore the cross of the Legion of Honor suspended, given to her father by Joachim Murat.

Louis and Hyacinth Peugnet were distinguished officers in Napoleon's army, who left France after the downfall of the Emperor. They resided in New York, where they opened a school for boys. General Beauregard, of the Confederate Army, attended their school, and received his first instructions in military tactics from Louis Peugnet.

Tibbitt's Point Light House.

Hough says: "An appropriation of \$3,000 was made May 18th, 1826, for the erection of a light house on Tibbet's Point, and recently measures have been adopted for the erection of another at the head of Carleton Island.

A breakwater in front of the piers of Cape Vincent is demanded by the commercial wants of the place, and, it is presumed, will ere long be built by the government who cannot long neglect an improvement so obviously necessary."

Cape Vincent and its History

Tibbet's Point, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, took its name from Captain John Tibbitt of Troy, who received a patent for six hundred acres of land here which was surveyed in 1799. The first light house was built in 1827 and rebuilt in 1854. The height of the light above the water is sixty-seven feet, and it is visible fourteen nautical miles. Mr. William Montanna is the present keeper. In the fall of 1895, the government erected a fog station near the tower, which is attended by Mr. J. C. Belden. At intervals during the last fifty years the erection of a breakwater has been agitated. Congress finally made an appropriation for the survey, which was made in 1899. In 1900 the first section was built, and at present Messrs. Hendrick and Saladin of Oswego are engaged in completing the third section. The entire work has been under the supervision of Mr. John C. Churchill of Oswego, N. Y., and his assistant, Mr. W. E. Stockwell. The breakwater lights are attended by Mr. John Larock. The light house mentioned by Hough in 1854 was erected in 1898, on the head of Carleton Island. Mr. Robert Allen is the keeper.

Cape Vincent Station, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

The building occupied by this industry of the U. S. government was erected for a grist-mill in 1856, by Antoine Duvillard. The business did not succeed, and the building was used for various purposes until purchased by Mr. Geo. Grant, who sold it to the government in January, 1895. In July the work of refitting it for a fish hatchery was commenced under the supervision of Mr. J. S. K. Reeves, U. S. N. Mr. Herbert D. Dean was its first superintendent.

Livingston Stone, A. M., who succeeded Mr. Dean in 1897, received his degree from Harvard University. Since



U. S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES.
Cape Vincent Station.

Cape Vincent and its History

1866 he has been engaged in fish culture. In 1872 he established, on the Pacific coast, the first salmon breeding station in the United States. Mr. Stone is one of the highest authorities in all matters pertaining to fish culture and has written a book on trout culture called "Domesticated Trout," which is accepted as a standard authority on the subject.

The past season 38,780,500 eggs from various kinds of fish were hatched and distributed to different points. The regular force of the Cape Vincent station under Mr. Stone comprises: Mr. William S. Vincent, Mr. George Grant, Captain John Day and Mr. Michael Mason. During the hatching season the force is increased by several men.

In the ten years of its existence the Cape Vincent Station has hatched and distributed fish in Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and others waters of the United States (chiefly in the State of New York), as follows;

Brook trout, 4,026,300; Rainbow trout, 98,560; Land-locked salmon, 18,400; Steelhead trout, 100,660; Atlantic salmon, 145,070; California salmon, 6,690,801; Lake trout, 26,585,211; Pike-perch, 67,950,000; Whitefish, 160,850,000.

As one result of the fish hatching at this Station, it may be mentioned that the lake fishermen agree that whitefish were never so abundant at the east end of Lake Ontario as they are now.

Governor Higgins at Cape Vincent.

On Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, the governor of New York State, accompanied by five members of his staff, arrived here at the camp named "Camp Higgins" in his honor, to inspect the First Regiment of the State National Guardsmen. The regiment arrived here on July 22nd, and proceeded to the Maynard farm west of the village, where they

Cape Vincent and its History

camped one week. The First Regiment is composed of twelve companies and is officered as follows: Colonel, Charles H. Hitchcock, Binghamton; Lieutenant-Colonel, James S. Boyer, Watertown; Major, Amos E. McIntyre, First Battalion, Middletown; Major, Henry J. Cookingham, Second Battalion, Utica; Major, John N. Carlisle, Third Battalion, Watertown; Adjutant, Captain Lewis Seymour, Binghamton; Quarter-master, Captain Edward E. P. Powel, Binghamton; Assistant Inspector of small arms, Captain Charles H. Seymour, Binghamton; First Lieutenant, N. B. S. Packham, Utica; Surgeon, Major Daniel S. Burr, Binghamton; Assistant Surgeon, Captain Maurice C. Ashley, Middletown; Daniel C. Dye, Utica; Chaplain, Charles McCaffery, Albany; Commissary, Captain Charles W. Yeamans, Binghamton.

The First Battalion is composed of Company E, Walton; Company I, Newburgh; Company F, Middletown; Company L, Newburgh. The Second Battalion is composed of Company A, Utica; Company B, Utica; Company G, Oneonta; Company H, Binghamton. The Third Battalion is composed of Company C, Watertown; Company D, Ogdensburg; Company K, Malone; Company M, Mohawk.

The Binghamton Press staff correspondent, who accompanied the Binghamton company at Camp Higgins, writes as follows concerning the camp. "The week's service has been a pleasant one, and it is the general opinion of both officers and men that it has been the most successful camp that they have ever attended."

The Masonic Lodge.

The Masonic Lodge, No. 344, was chartered March 8, 1822. The following were charter members: John B. Essel-

Cape Vincent and its History

styn, R. M. Esselstyn, Zebulon Converse, Elnathan Judd, Elihu Johnson, Henry Ainsworth, James Buckley, Andrew Estes, William Palmer, Pierre F. Real, John Nash, Joseph Cross, S. P. Sheldon, Samuel Doxsee, William Merritt, Duke W. Slocum. A petition was made to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in December, 1821, and was signed by the above named residents.

The officers were installed by Isaac Lee on July 10, 1822. They were:

John B. Esselstyn, Worshipful Master; Elnathan Judd, Senior Warden; Henry Ainsworth, Treasurer; Richard M. Esselstyn, Secretary; Phillip P. Gaige, S. D.; James Buckley, J. D.; Joseph Cross, William Palmer, Elihu Johnson, Stewards.

In a compartment of a chest, probably a century old, used by Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293, there was recently discovered and brought to light the charter of the first Masonic Lodge formed at Cape Vincent and also Masonic documents of equally ancient origin. This charter bears the date of March 8, 1822. It was signed by the Most Worshipful, His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, Grand Master; the Right Worshipful John Brush, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, Major-General, etc., Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful John Greig, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, etc., Senior Grand Warden; the Right Worshipful Richard Hatfield, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, etc., Junior Grand Warden, after which is found the following:

“Do by these presents appoint, authorize and empower our worthy Brother John B. Esselstyn to be the Master; our worthy Brother Elnathan Judd to be the Senior Warden; and our worthy Brother Zebulon Converse to be the Junior Warden, of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be,

Cape Vincent and its History

by virtue hereof, constituted, formed and held in the village of Cape Vincent, Town of Lyme, County of Jefferson, and State of New York, which Lodge shall be designated by the name or style of Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 344, and the said Master and Wardens and their successors in office, are hereby respectively authorized and directed, by and with the assistance and consent of a majority of the members of said Lodge, duly to be summoned and present upon such occasions, to elect and install the officers of the Lodge as vacancies may happen, in manner and forms as is or may be prescribed by the Constitution of This Grand Lodge. And further, the said Lodge is hereby invested with full power and authority to assemble, upon proper and lawful occasions, and make Masons—to admit members—as also to do and perform all and every such acts and things appertaining to the Craft as have been and ought to be done, for the honour and advantage thereof, conforming in all their proceedings to the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, otherwise this warrant and the powers thereby granted to cease and be of no further effect.

“Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand Lodge, in the City of New York, United States of America, the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the year of Masonry, five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. E. Hicks. Grand Secretary.”

To this warrant is attached by a blue ribbon, about an inch in width, and in length about six inches, a tin box nearly two inches in diameter, said box containing in red sealing wax a fac-simile of the seal of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The discovery of this document is of special interest to members of Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293, from the fact that at the recent session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which opened in New York City May 1, a me-

Cape Vincent and its History

morial meeting was held and contributions received for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the said Most Worshipful Grand Master, Daniel D. Tompkins, then Vice-President of the United States.

This Lodge was broken up or suspended during the anti-Masonic times, caused by the disappearance of Morgan at Batavia, N. Y., although records go to show that meetings were held five years after his mysterious disappearance. The last minutes of said lodge are dated May 26, 1831.

The building in which Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 344, had its rooms was located on the site at the corner of James and Gouvello streets, where the house owned by Jonas Fuller now stands. The jewels which were used by the above lodge are now in possession of Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293.

A Communication from Watertown Lodge, dated May 24, 1827.

WATERTOWN, MAY 24, A. L. 5827.

Worshipful Brother:—

The "Watertown Royal Arch Chapter" of Free Masons, accompanied by the "Watertown Lodge," having resolved to celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist in this village, on Monday the 25th day of June next, the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the Chapter, request the Lodge over which you preside, to participate with us in the festivities of that day.

The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity of adding to the above official request, their personal desire, that every Brother will honor the Institution, and the occasion, by uniting with us in the celebration, if he can do so "without injury to himself or family."

At a time like the present, when the citizens of an im-

Cape Vincent and its History

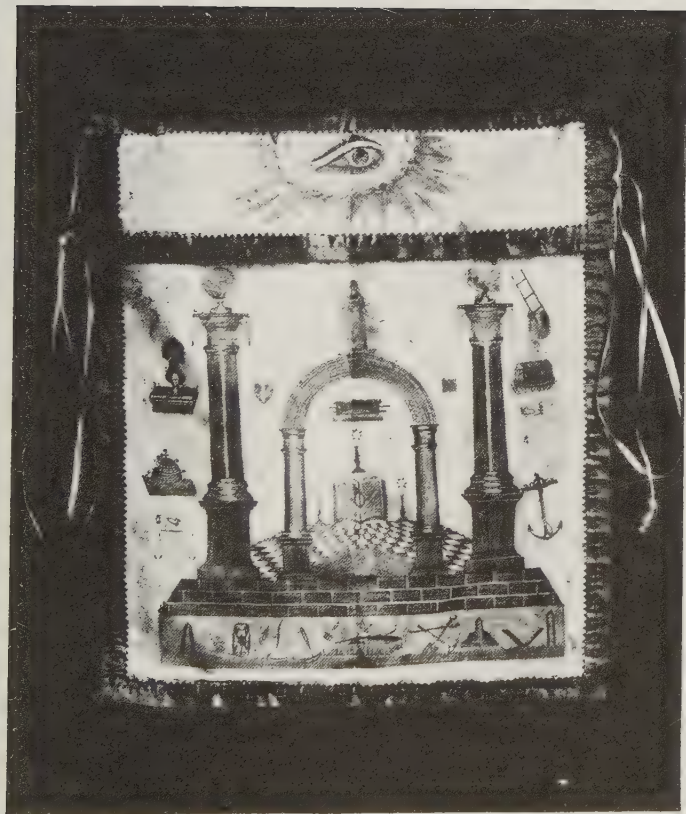
portant section of our own state are laboring under an unprecedented excitement against the Institution of which we are Members, and which we are bound by the strongest obligations to shield from calumny, and defend against reproach—an excitement, too, produced by an occurrence, as unfortunate in itself as it is repugnant to the principles of the Order, and the feelings and sentiments of every enlightened Mason; at such a time, with this dark cloud of suspicion resting in the minds of thousands upon the whole fraternity, the Committee conceive they would ill discharge their duty, did they not most earnestly solicit every true friend and well wisher to the Institution, and who knows in what Masonry consists, to unite on this occasion, in a general effort to do away what is known to be an unjust reproach, by a public manifestation of continued attachment to the usage of the Craft, and a practical observance of its pure and sublime precepts. For extensive is the opinion among Masons, that to let the approaching festival pass by, without honoring it with those public testimonials of respect and veneration, which it has almost invariably received for ages past, would be to abandon, in a great degree, the institution itself to the scoffs of malice, the slander of enemies, and the disrespect of even its professed but uninterested friends.

Feeling sensibly the force of the opinion just expressed, the Committee indulge the hope, that the Members of your Lodge will honor the occasion with a general attendance.

ANDREW NEWEL,
D. W. BUCKLIN,
I. B. CRAWE,
Z. H. ADAMS,
J. W. BAKER,
W. WOODWARD,
I. H. BRONSON,

Committee of Arrangements.”

Another document that will be of interest to the members



MASONIC APRON,
Presented to Elnathan Judd in 1806, by Cincinnatus Lodge, Great Barrington, Mass.

Cape Vincent and its History

of the present lodge, is a dispensation dated July 6, 1853, to constitute Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293, and install its officers elect. It reads as follows:

“To All Whom it May Concern:

“But more especially to Brothers Worshipful Zebulon Converse, Master elect; Otis P. Starkey, Senior Warden elect; Jacob Berringer, Junior Warden elect; and the rest of the brethren who have been empowered by Warrant of Constitution regularly issued under the authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, to assemble as a regular Lodge in the Town of Cape Vincent, County of Jefferson, and State of New York.

“Know Ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the skill, prudence and integrity of our Worshipful Brother Lysander H. Brown, we have thought proper, ourselves being unable to attend to nominate and appoint our said Worshipful Brother Lysander H. Brown, to constitute ‘in form,’ the brethren aforesaid, into a regular Lodge, to be known and distinguished by the name of Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293, and to install their officers elect, according to Ancient form and the usages of the Craft; and for so doing, this shall be his Warrant. And the said Worshipful Brother Lysander H. Brown is hereby required to make due return of such act of Constitution and Installation, without delay, to the Grand Secretary’s office.

“Given under our hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, at New York, this sixth day of July, A L., 5853.

JOSEPH D. EVANS,

Deputy Grand Master.

JAMES M. AUSTIN,

Grand Secretary.”

Cape Vincent and its History

June 13, 1906, Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293 F. & A. M., was 53 years old. The following were the Charter Members:

Zebulon Converse,	Ward E. Ingalls,
Otis P. Starkey,	Ira Hadley,
Jacob Berringer,	Sidney W. Ainsworth,
Roswell T. Lee,	Dickinson B. Kellogg,
Charles Smith,	Adam A. Gray,
Robert C. Bartlett,	Willard Ainsworth,
Walter Collins,	Samuel Forsyth,
Frederick Orton,	James Homan,
James Buckley,	

The charter members have all passed away.

First Officers:

W. M., Zebulon Converse,	S. D., Roswell T. Lee,
S. W., Otis P. Starkey,	J. D., Charles Smith,
J. W., Jacob Berringer,	S. M. C., S. W. Ainsworth,
Sec., Robert C. Bartlett,	J. M. C., D. B. Kellogg,
Treas., Ward E. Ingalls,	Tiler, Ira Hadley.

These officers were installed on July 28, 1853, by Lysander H. Brown, of Watertown. At the first meeting four candidates applied for admission and at the next meeting were accepted. They were James A. Lee, Calvin Fletcher, H. VanSchaick and Philetus Judd.

The following communication from Watertown Lodge, No. 49, dated April 11, 1859, has also been found among the old records:

“Brothers:—Dr. Amasa Trowbridge will be buried tomorrow (Tuesday) at 2:00 o'clock p.m. As many of your members as can conveniently meet us on this solemn occasion we would be pleased to see. The doctor has been a Mason nearly 60 years; a greater amount of skill has seldom been

Cape Vincent and its History

found concentrated in one brother than was in him; no design on his trestle board so complex that he could not solve, and no trestle board now remaining in our country that has been in active service so long. He met the great Masonic foe and fell calmly beneath his silent blows. Let us revere the memory of our dear departed.

“Yours fraternally,

R. P. FLOWER, Sec.

The following is a list of Masters since the formation of the Lodge and the number of years each held office.

Zebulon Converse,	6	years
A. J. Smith,	3	“
D. B. Owen,	3	“
S. Bickford,	3	“
Henry A. House	5	“
George Starkey,	4	“
Lloyd O. Woodruff,	11	“
J. Albert Scobell,	1	“
L. G. Kelsey,	1	“
L. R. Dezensgremel,	1	“
Thomas Masson,	2	“
L. C. Marks,	5	“
Charles B. Wood.	3	“
H. Roy Allen,	2	“
W. A. Casler,	2	“
Frank R. Gardner,	1	“
Geo. S. Laird,	present incumbent.	

The officers for the present year are as follows:

W. M., Geo. S. Laird,	Chap., Rev. C. N. Tyndell,
S. W., H. B. Saunders,	S. D., George A. Potter,
J. W., W. S. Vincent,	J. D., A. H. Humphrey,
Sec., H. Roy Allen,	S. M. C., Wm. Raymond,
Treas., S. S. Block,	J. M. C., W. E. Stanley,
Tiler, John McCauley.	

Cape Vincent and its History

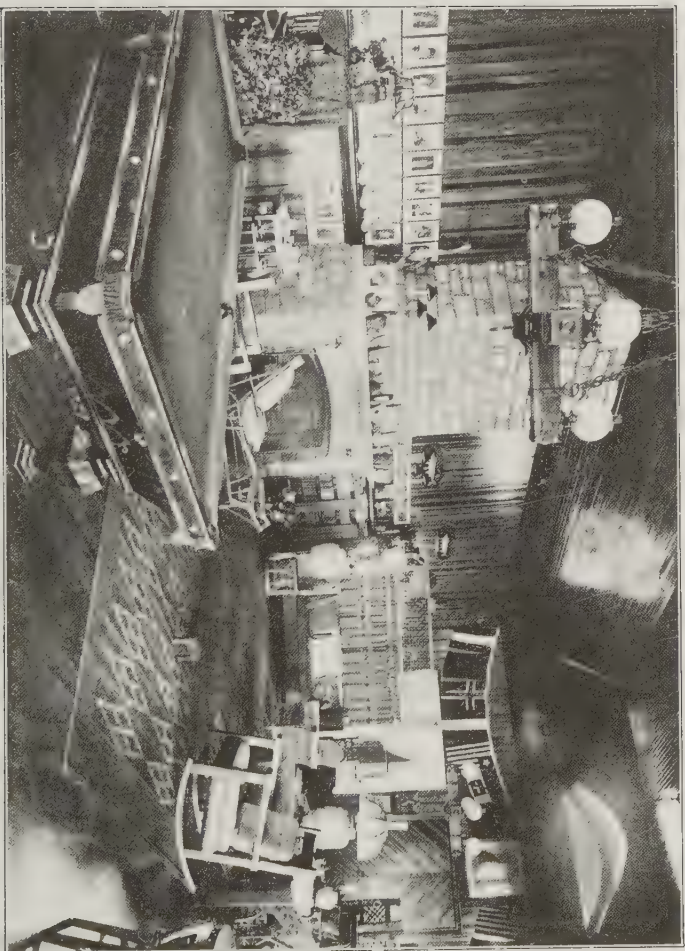
Cape Vincent Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons.

On the third day of February, 1825, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York granted a charter for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons to be formed, constituted and holden at the village of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, to be distinguished by the name of Rising Virtue, No. 96, with Stockwell Osgood as High Priest, Hezekiah H. Smith as King, and Roswell T. Lee as Scribe. On the sixth day of February, 1857, the name was changed to Cape Vincent Chapter, No. 96. The present officers are H. Roy Allen, High Priest, Charles B. Wood, King, C. T. Sacket, Scribe. W. S. Vincent, Secretary, S. S. Block, Treasurer, George A. Potter, C. of H., F. R. Gardner, P. S., Fred Johnson, R. A. C., H. B. Saunders, M. 3rd V., Charles Armstrong, M. 2nd V., W. A. Casler, M. 1st V., John McCauley, Tiler.

Brotherly Union Lodge, No. 865, I. O. O. F., was organized May 30th, 1903. The present officers are C. B. Wood, Noble Grand, W. E. Stanley, Vice-Grand, H. W. Bailey, Treasurer, Charles Foster, Financial Secretary, Andrew Truell, Secretary, John Walker, Warden, Robert Bennet, Conductor, Alfred Humphrey, R. S. N. G., George Reed, L. S. N. G., John Mulligan, R. S. to V. G., William Ross, L. S. to V. G., B. F. Willoughby, S. S.

The Cape Vincent Agricultural Society.

An Agricultural Society was formed in the Spring of 1850, and in the fall the first fair was held in Mr. Charles Smith's barn at Maple Grove, which has since become the property of Mr. Frank Dezenegremel. In 1883 the present Agricultural Society was organized with Mr. A. B. Cleveland as President, Mr. E. L. Beaufort as First Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Grappotte as Second Vice-President, Mr. L. G. Kelsey as Secretary and Mr. L. O. Woodruff as Treasurer.



INTERIOR, HALCYON POINT.

Cape Vincent and its History

The society owns their grounds and buildings, and this year they are proposing to hold an "Old Home Week," in connection with the annual fair. The present officers are Mr. Joseph Bates, President, Mr. F. W. Sacket, First Vice-President, Mr. James O'Neil, Second Vice-President, Mr. Frank Dezenegremel, Secretary, Mr. P. H. Judd, Treasurer, and Mr. Charles C. Cook, General Superintendent.

The Cape Vincent Eagle.

M. Pagnerre, who had been Secretary-General under Larmartine, Ledree and Rollin, came to Cape Vincent in 1849. He was forced into exile by the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of France. He had been a member of the Paris press, and after his arrival here started a French paper called the "Currier des Lac." Its existence was brief.

Paul A. Leach issued the first number of the Cape Vincent Gazette, May 8, 1858. It was succeeded by the Frontier Patriot, May 10, 1862, with P. H. Keenan as editor. Mr. Keenan entered the army, and the paper was left in charge of Robert Mitchell. Shortly after, Mr. Mitchell left town and has never returned.

The first number of the Cape Vincent Eagle appeared April 18, 1872. It was established by Messrs. Ames and Hart of DeRuyter, N. Y. The merchants and business men of the village furnished the funds, and allowed the publishers to repay them by advertising, subscriptions and job work. The paper was conducted about two years, when Mr. Ames purchased Mr. Hart's interest, and continued the publication until April 24, 1877. Then it was purchased by the present editor and publisher, Mr. Charles B. Wood, of DeRuyter.

I have selected from the first copy of the Eagle, a few local items which may prove interesting.

Cape Vincent and its History

"Try Woodfuff's 11 cent sugar,—can't be beat."

"Bushnell and Kelsey have added a new stock of varnish to show cases, etc. Things look brighter."

"The channel between the Cape and Wolfe Island is crossed by ice-boats, and the Island by stage."

Among the Advertisers appear:

"M. E. Lee, Attorney and Counselor, Cape Vincent, N. Y."

"Francis N. Fitch, Attorney and Counselor of Law."

"W. B. Buckley, Agt. Northern Transportation Co."

"Scobell Bros., Malsters and Brewers."

"Archibald Graham, Carpenter and Joiner."

"Phelps and Armstrong, Blacksmiths."

"I. T. Cross, Dealer in Lumber, Laths, etc."

"R. Olds, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harnesses, etc."

"C. C. Brown, Telegraph and Exchange Office."

The Eagle is now issued from its own home, a substantial, two-story brick building on Broadway. It is one of the best equipped country printing offices in Northern New York. All its improved machinery, presses and folders are run by water-power. The Eagle is not only home printed, but home edited; no plate matter is used in its composition, except an occasional short story. Its circulation in the town is good, and there is scarcely a state in the Union that the Eagle does not reach weekly. Mr. H. Roy Allen and Mr. Edward Fitzgerald are employed in the office.

The Civil War.

During the Civil War the town of Cape Vincent responded loyally to the call for men, and placed more than two hundred in the army. Under the call of October 17, 1863, 44; under that of February 1, 1864, 70; March 14, 28; July 18, 56; December 19, 40.

A permanent war committee was appointed August 6, 1862, which continued until 1865, and the record of Cape Vincent in the Rebellion is one of loyalty and patriotism.



LAND OFFICE OF VINCENT LE RAY
The First Frame House Built in Cape Vincent.

Cape Vincent and its History

Albert D. Shaw was the first volunteer from the town. He was discharged at the close of the war in 1865, having served as special agent of the provost marshal's office in Watertown since 1863. In 1866 he was elected member of Assembly from the second district of Jefferson County. In 1867 Governor Fenton appointed him Colonel of the 36th regiment of the N. Y. S. N. G. In 1868 he was appointed U. S. Consul at Toronto, Ontario, and in 1878 to the important consulate at Manchester, England, remaining until 1885. In 1899 Colonel Shaw was elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the time of his death, February 10, 1901, represented the 24th District in Congress.

D. B. Sacket Post, No. 268.

The officers are: Mr. Charles I. Gardner, Commander; Mr. E. B. Moore, Sen. Vice-Commander; Mr. Louis Mance, Jr., Vice-Commander; Mr. John H. Parker, Chaplain; Mr. Gilbert Chapman, Surgeon; Mr. E. D. Hilts, Adjutant; Mr. William Anthony, Officer of the Day; Mr. A. Pluche, Officer of the Guard.

This Post was named in honor of General Delos B. Sacket, the son of Dr. Gideon S. Sacket. He was born in 1822, and graduated from West Point in 1845. He served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil Wars, attaining the rank of brevet Major-General for faithful and meritorious services in the Rebellion. He died in 1885.

Cape Vincent Grange.

Cape Vincent Grange was organized in November, 1889, with twenty-one charter members. Mr. Louis R. Dezen-gremel, Mr. Martin Doctor, Mr. Norman Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Esselstyn, Mr.

Cape Vincent and its History

John Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Humphrey, Mr. Bernard McKinley, Mr. Fred J. Shafer, Mr. Henry Zimmerman, Mr. William S. Armstrong, Mr. Joseph Favrie, Mr. Joseph H. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Radley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cook, Mrs. Richard Humphrey. Mr. John Armstrong was the first Master.

The present officers are: Master, Mr. Edgar J. Vincent; Overseer, Mr. M. G. Fitzgerald; Lecturer, Mrs. Charles Saunders; Steward, Mr. Philetus S. Judd; Assistant Steward, Mr. Charles Saunders; Chaplain, Mrs. Robert Laird; Treasurer, Mr. Arthur White; Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Fitzgerald; Gatekeeper, Mr. Hiram B. Saunders; Pomona, Mrs. Emma K. Sheley; Flora, Mrs. George Saunders; Ceres, Mrs. Minerva Humphrey; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Fred Humphrey.

Jefferson County's Centennial and Old Home Week was celebrated June 19-24, 1905. The Committee from Cape Vincent were: Fred Stowell, Chairman; Mrs. Clara Folger, Mrs. Frank N. Potter, Miss Cynthia Forsyth, Miss Ruth Folger, Miss Mary Hinckley, Mrs. Fred MacWayne, Mrs. H. G. Dawson, Mrs. Caroline J. Soule, Mrs. Frank Dezensgremel, Mrs. D. Bamford, Mrs. Jacob Putnam, Miss Eva Stoel, Mrs. Louis R. Dezensgremel, Rev. J. F. Byrnes, Mr. C. T. Sacket, Mr. James Howard, Mr. W. S. Parker, Mr. Louis Chavoustie, Mr. Robert Percy, Mr. V. Swartout, Mr. Livingston Stone, Mr. C. I. Gardner, Mr. V. Swartout.

Count Réal and the "Cup and Saucer" House.

Count Pierre Francois Réal, General Jean Francois Roland, Camille Arnaud, Paul Charboneau and Professor Pigeeon, secretary to Count Réal, exiled from France by the downfall of Napoleon I, came here in 1816. Count Réal, French statesman, was born about 1757, at Chaton, near Paris. In 1779 he became a practitioner in the Court of the

Cape Vincent and its History

Châtelet, Paris. Through intimacy with Danton he was appointed,—when Louis XVI. was lead prisoner to the temple,—public prosecutor for the Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal. Upon Danton's death he was imprisoned by Robespierre, but released upon the overthrow of that rule of terror. Under the Directory he was made historiographer of the Republic, and filled at the same time the office of counsel for defenceless prisoners. After the overthrow of the Directory, he supported Bonaparte again, and became a member of the Council of State and later associated in the Ministry of Police.

He it was who discovered the perpetrators of the plot against the First Consul in December, 1800. "The coach of the First Consul was stopped in the Rue St. Nicaire by a small cart which barred the way; the coachman urged forward the horses, and passed it. At the same instant an explosion was heard. Bonaparte stopped his carriage and comprehended at once the cause of the accident. A barrel of powder, loaded with grapeshot, had been placed upon the road; the victims were numerous and the assassins escaped." The horse attached to the cart was killed, and from its peculiar shoe, Count Réal traced the blacksmith who shod it and learned from him the owner. "Two assistants of Georges Cadoudal, Limoelan and St. Réjant, who had formerly taken part in the civil wars, entered into partnership with a man of the lower orders named Carbon, who bought the cart, the horse and powder." He was found concealed in Paris; Limoëlan had fled abroad. St. Réjant, who had let off the infernal machine, had not recovered from the injuries caused by it; and Carbon, having betrayed his place of concealment, and all details of the plot, they were both executed." Cadoudal escaped to England.

During the Hundred Days, Réal was made Prefect of Police. M. Decazes refused to take the oath of allegiance

Cape Vincent and its History

to Napoleon and tried to persuade others to follow his example. M. Réal was obliged to inform him of the decision that he was to be banished. He did not conceal his regret that the Emperor was intending to banish M. Decazes, and tried to turn him from it. After the second return of Louis XVIII. Decazes had charge of a similar mission for Réal. After the time of the Amnesty, he withdrew to the Low Countries, and from there he came to the United States. In May M. Decazes was number forty on the list of exiles, in August, M. Réal was number fifty-eight.

Before his exile, Count Réal stood high in the Emperor's favor. One day Napoleon asked of him if he owned a country house. "Yes, Sire, five leagues from Paris," replied Réal.

"It is too far, you must buy another one." said the Emperor.

"I am not able, Sire, without selling mine, and one does not sell one's property in a day. I am not made of money, and I make myself do honor to your Majesty."

The next time Réal went to the Tuileries, Napoleon said, "Well, have you found a house to buy? Search well."

Réal replied, "I will have to search well if I find one for nothing."

The next evening M. Réal received a bond of 500,000 francs with which to buy a house. It was with this money that M. Réal purchased the beautiful place on the Bois de Boulogne, which is now the residence of Baron Edmond Rothschild.

Desclozeaux tells several amusing anecdotes of Réal. The Count called at the home of Fouché just as the minister was setting out for Luxembourg.

"Come with me," said Fouché.

"No," replied Réal, "I would meet Gohier with his wild air, and he would demand a report."



THE BREAKWATER AT CAPE VINCENT.

Cape Vincent and its History

"If it is that which embarrasses you, hunt in that waste basket and you will find two hundred reports. Choose the most amusing or the most simple that will be something to occupy him and his contre-police."

M. Réal searched the basket and found one which seemed sufficiently interesting. It told of the assembling of four or five hundred men in a garden several evenings in succession. Although the garden was approached, they spoke so low that no one was able to hear.

"If," said M. Réal, "with this wonderful discovery, Gohier is not content, he is not reasonable."

Gohier was there with his usual air, and his first words were, "Have you anything to report?"

"Yes, here is something, but I don't believe in it. But, Citizen Director, you may read it, you may think otherwise," said Réal.

Gohier read, and from the first words his attention redoubled. After finishing the three pages of the report, he re-read it and then said:

"Citizen Réal, it is much more serious than you suppose. It is not the first time I have heard of this assembly. I am truly astonished that you give so little attention to affairs so grave. Examine the affair at once and report to me."

Réal believed he had been unfortunate enough to find a report filled with truth among two hundred filled with lies. Finding, however, an honest man who promised to learn the truth, he was reassured. The next day he received the following account: The garden joined a hat factory. The nights of the supposed assembling, the manufacturer put the hats in his garden to dry, placing them on the top of a grape trellis. "Perceiving so many hats, one might be permitted to suppose they covered the heads of men," said Réal, when reporting his discovery to Gohier, who never pardoned the joke.

That Count Réal and his compatriots were concerned in a

Cape Vincent and its History

plot to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena, there can be no doubt. People who had access to the fact and who were not likely to be deceived, and were certainly incapable of deception, assert that it was intended that Napoleon should live in the "Cup and Saucer House" which Count Réal built prior to 1818, and occupied in Cape Vincent. Mr. Theophilus Peugnet, a personal friend of Count Réal, told many interesting anecdotes concerning the Count, which in turn have been related by his wife, now Mrs. Fraser.

Dr. Gideon S. Sacket came to Cape Vincent in 1818. His intimate relations with the first settlers as friend and physician are well known, and the generous hospitality offered by his family was proverbial. From his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Ainsworth many interesting facts concerning these French exiles have been ascertained.

During the building of the "Cup and Saucer House" which he subsequently occupied, and which was to have been Napoleon's refuge in this country, Count Réal boarded in the family of John B. Esselstyn. He returned to France in 1818, but on March 8, 1822, we find him again in Cape Vincent, as his name appears among a list of charter members of the first Masonic Lodge chartered on that date.

The "Cup and Saucer House," so-called from its peculiar style of architecture, resembled an inverted cup placed in a saucer. It stood on the ground now occupied by the power house of the water works, and was burned in 1867. It caught fire from one of the fire places in the parlor.

Count Réal and his friends were well supplied with scientific instruments for making experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy. Desclozeaux says, "M. Réal as a chemist and machinst consecrated the greatest part of his large fortune acquired under the Empire in experiments of all kinds. He was the inventor of a very fine philter for atmos-



THE "CUP AND SAUCER" HOUSE SOCIETY, C. A. R.

Cape Vincent and its History

pheric pressure. In dying he left unfinished a machine for vapor, after a new system upon which later scientists have given a favorable opinion. He was also a great lover of antiquities." They also brought with them articles which had belonged to Napoleon. These included valuable pictures, one of which was a portrait of Jean Jacques Rousseau, painted by the great French painter Boucher. They brought elegant furniture and in fact, everything required for the furnishing of a house worthy of their beloved Emperor. One room in the house was always known as "Napoleon's Room." The death of Napoleon cut short the plans for his rescue.

About 1826, Madame le Baronne Eulalie Françoise Lacuée accompanied Hyacinth Peugnet and his bride to America. She was the only daughter of Count Réal and the widow of General Jean Chrysostome Douzon de Lacuée. She resided here for a while and was an intimate friend of Mme. Sacket.

Joseph Bonaparte, who first came to Northern New York after Napoleon's death in 1822, visited Count Réal several times. Political events finally allowed these exiles to return to France. Count Réal died in Paris, in 1831. In 1833 his daughter applied to the Secretary of State for the right to dispose of her father's property in this town, which consisted of more than a thousand acres of land. In this application she is mentioned as the only surviving child of Count Réal and the wife of Leonor François Fresnel of Paris, France. The "Cup and Saucer House" passed into the possession of Theophilus Peugnet, who was living in it when it was burned.

The Children of the American Revolution here, desiring to perpetuate the memory of this house built for Emperor Napoleon, have named their chapter in honor of it, and the historical associations it bears.

The Cup and Saucer House Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized in October, 1904. The mem-

Cape Vincent and its History

bers are: Mrs. William A. Casler, President; Miss Frances C. Dawson, Secretary; Miss Grace K. Sheley, Registrar; Miss Mary E. Sheley, Treasurer; Miss H. Blanche Dezen-gremel, Historian; Miss Jessie W. Sheley, Color-bearer; Miss Maria G. Dawson, Cor. Secretary. Miss Ruth Byrnes, Miss Anna C. Potter, Miss Cary N. Tyndell, Miss Helena I. Spafford, Miss Kate W. Sill and Miss Frances Reed.

There is little in modern days that tells the present generation of the very different life of a hundred years ago. What the first settlers actually endured can only be known from comparatively few sources of information, historical and traditional, and never fully understood or realized by us of the present day. For instance, the wife of an early settler lived, as has been learned from one of her descendants, in a log cabin with a blanket for a door, far from neighbors and in a dense forest. Wolves and bears were numerous. At night the dog was tied in the doorway to protect its inmates. Often, in her husband's absence, she was obliged to seek the roof as the only place of safety from wild beasts. Sometimes she would sit there for hours with her feet down the rude stone chimney in order to keep warm.

The story of the adventures, hardships and trouble encountered by the first settlers is gradually becoming dim in the memory of their descendants. Only here and there may a few facts be gathered from some member of a family that has cherished their memory as an heirloom.

What has been done in the hundred years by the energy and perseverance of the settlers of Cape Vincent and their descendants may now well speak for itself. All these gratifying results, combined with the advantageous location of the town, the extent of its transportation facilities, and its commercial prosperity, should insure for it a future commensurate with its honorable and progressive past.

Cape Vincent and its History

Elnathan Judd's Masonic Apron.

In 1809, Captain Elnathan Judd came here and settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Charles C. Cook, his great grandson. He brought with him the Masonic apron shown on page 189. It is made of white silk, bound with narrow red ribbon and the emblems are traced in India ink. The following letter confirms the family tradition, that the apron was presented to Mr. Judd one hundred years ago, by Great Barrington Masonic Lodge.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

Nov. 1, 1906.

CINCINNATUS LODGE,

F. & A. M.

Dear Madam:—

Referring to your inquiry about Elnathan Judd, I find a man by that name was raised in Cincinnati Lodge, February 26, 1806. I also find upon further examination of our records that Mr. Judd was elected and installed in the following offices, as Senior Deacon on Dec. 24, 1806, and as Senior Warden on Dec. 9, 1807.

The apron was no doubt given to Bro. Judd when he joined the Lodge, as that was the custom among the different Lodges in those days.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK H. BRIGGS,

Sec'y.

Cape Vincent and its History

Road Surveys.

From Dutch Point to the turnpike,
May, 1825.

I. I. SCIPEO HASSLER, SUR.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
BENJ. ESTES,
WM. A. LYNDE, T. C.

Com.

From Millen's Bay to Clayton,
May 24, 1828.

ZEBULON CONVERSE, SUR.
JOSEPH CROSS,
ALFRED ACKERLY,

Com.

St. Oar's Corners through to French Settlement,
July 6, 1831.

Z. CONVERSE, SUR.
P. P. GAIGE, T. C.

From French Settlement to turnpike,
July 7, 1832.

Z. CONVERSE, SUR.
WM. ESTES,
R. H. BARTLETT,

Com.

From St. Lawrence River to Catfish Falls,
1833.

Z. CONVERSE, SUR.

From the French Church to St. Lawrence River,
June 21, 1833.

Z. CONVERSE, SUR.
BUELL FULLER,
RUFUS H. BARTLETT,

Com.

BENJ. RYDER, T. C.

Cape Vincent and its History

From the turnpike to the above road,

June 22, 1833.

South French Settlement road,

July 7, 1832.

Z. CONVERSE.

From the turnpike to Wilson Settlement,

June 21, 1839.

Z. CONVERSE, SUR.

ELISHA DODGE,

HENRY POWERS,

Com.

DAN'L J. SCHUYLER, T. C.

25 Octobre, 1905.

La Bretauche,

Par Chécy,

Loiret.

Madam.

Par le même courrier Pirou vous expédie la photographie aggrandie de mon Grand Pere Vincent le Ray de Chaumont. Je veux esperer qu'elle remplira les conditions qui conviennent à votre publication, et je vous prie d'agreer Madam, avec mes remerciements de la parl que voulez bien donner à ma famille dans l'histoire de votre Pays et à laquelle, je suis fort sensible, toutes les expressions de mes plus respectueux hommages.

ST. PAUL.

Letter of Charles Le Ray de Chaumont,

Marquis de St. Paul.

Cape Vincent and its History

Inscriptions Copied in St. John's Church Cemetery.

The first interment here was the body of Jonathan Howland, whose descendents have recently replaced the first stone erected at his grave, by a handsome stone bearing the following inscription:

JONAHAN HOWLAND,

DIED

OCT. 12, 1841. Æ. 60 YRS., 2 MO. 28 DS.

SIR WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND OF TORONTO, CANADA, THE SOLE SURVIVING CHILD, NOW IN HIS 95TH YEAR, TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY OF TESTIFYING TO THE GREAT GOODNESS AND PERFECT CHARACTER OF HIS DEAR FATHER.

HIS GRANDCHILDREN JOIN WITH HIM IN THE ERECTION OF THIS MONUMENT, AS A TOKEN OF THEIR LOVE AND RESPECT.

GIDEON S. SACKET,

DIED
SEPT. 24, 1860.
Æ. 68 YRS.

OTIS P. STARKEY,

DIED
JAN. 6, 1857.
Æ. 59 YRS.

JOHN DUVILLARD,

DIED
OCT. 19, 1847,
AGED 46 YRS.
OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

SMITH BARTLETT,

DIED
NOV. 12th, 1867.
Æ. 87 YRS., 6 MO., 19 D'S.

AT REST,

JOHN Mc HENRY,

DIED
JAN. 9, 1877.
Æ. 71 YRS. 9 MO.
A TRUE FRIEND, A KIND HUSBAND AND FATHER.

FANNY,

WIFE OF G. S. SACKET
DIED
AUG. 4, 1851.
Æ. 55 YRS.

BEULAH,

WIFE OF OTIS P. STARKEY,
DIED
MAY 9, 1876,
Æ. 73 YRS., 6 MO., 21 DAYS.

MARTHA R.

WIFE OF JOHN DUVILLARD
DIED
OCTOBER 24, 1865,
Æ. 55 YRS.

SARAH,

WIFE OF SMITH BARTLETT.
DIED
OCT. 4th, 1851,
Æ. 70 YRS., 4 MO., 12 DS.

JANE,

DAUGHTER OF
JOHN AND SARAH J. MILLIGAN,
DIED
JULY 16, 1875,
AGED 20 YRS., 4 MO.
GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Cape Vincent and its History

ANN,
WIFE OF
SAMUEL FORSYTH,
DIED
APRIL 1, 1847,
Æ. 56 YRS., 3 MO.
A NATIVE OF PHILADELPHIA.

DELOS B. SACKET,
INSPECTOR GEN. U. S. ARMY.
BORN CAPE VINCENT,
APRIL 14, 1822,
DIED WASHINGTON, D. C.,
MARCH 8, 1885.

FRANCES ANN SACKET,
JAN. 2, 1834.
APR. 5, 1899.

BUEL FULLER,
DIED
JAN. 17, 1857,
Æ. 63.

CALVIN KEITH POOL,
SEPT. 26, 1805,
SEPT. 4, 1874.

PETER KING,
BORN IN FRANCE.
OCT. 6, 1800.
DIED
DEC. 27, 1864.

CHRISTIAN KRENCHOFF,
DIED
OCT. 12, 1860,
Æ. 84 YRS.

ADOLPHUS F. ISELIN,
BORN IN FRANCE,
NOV. 10, 1819.
DIED MAY 25, 1881.

FERDINAND E. HASSLER,
DIED APRIL 15, 1869,
Æ 51 YEARS.

BETTY HANSON DEZENGREMEI,
BORN APRIL 22, 1822,
DIED JAN. 19, 1902.

ELIJAH H. HERRICK,
DIED MARCH 19, 1864.
Æ. 79 YRS.

JEMIMA,
WIFE OF ELIJAH H. HERRICK
DIED DEC. 14, 1853,
Æ. 66 YRS., 7 MO.

JANE,
HIS WIFE,
NOV. 10, 1815,
MAY 6, 1899.

SUSAN,
WIFE OF PETER KING,
DIED
OCT. 6, 1883.
Æ. 84 YRS., 6 MO.

SUSAN,
WIFE OF
CHRISTON KRENCHOFF.
DIED
DEC. 2, 1878.
Æ. 90 YRS.
A NATIVE OF FRANCE.

Cape Vincent and its History

GEORGE SAUNDERS SEN,

BORN JAN. 27, 1810.
IN THE PARISH OF
PEDSMARSHIRE.
EMIGRATED APRIL 19, 1841,
FROM LONDON.
DIED DEC. 14, 1879.
Æ. 69 YRS., 10 MO., 17 DA.

JACOB BERRINGER,

BORN JULY 25, 1805.
DIED FEB. 2, 1885.

GEORGE F. BARTLETT,

DIED
FEB. 27, 1888.
Æ. 75 YRS.

R. H. SONGHURST,

DIED
AUG. 8, 1852.
Æ. 25 YRS. AND 5 MO.

JOHN LAIRD,

DIED
SEPT. 17, 1861.
Æ. 64 YEARS.

ABRAM COOPER,

FEBY. 9, 1811-MARCH 14, 1891.

ROBERT MOORE,

DIED MAY 11, 1876,
AGED 60 YRS., 9 MO., 4 DAYS.

CORDELIA,

WIFE OF GEORGE SAUNDERS.
BORN JULY 16, 1809, IN WEST-
FIELD PARISH,
CO. OF SUSSEX, OLD ENGLAND.
DIED APRIL 19, 1876.
Æ. 66 YRS., 9 MO., AND 9 DAYS.

GERTRUDE BERDUX,

HIS WIFE,
BORN MAY 3, 1806.
DIED DEC. 1, 1888.

ELIZABETH LAIRD,

RELICT OF
RICHARD SONGHURST,
AND WIFE OF
THOMAS HUDSON,
BORN DEC. 25, 1825.
DIED DEC. 8, 1899.

MARY,

WIFE OF JOHN LAIRD,
DIED MAY 27, 1888.
Æ. 88 YEARS, 10 MO., 24 DAYS.

HARRIET ELLIS,

HIS WIFE,
SEPT. 6, 1828-APRIL 8, 1903.

ALMIRA,

WIFE OF
ROBERT MOORE.
DIED MARCH 11, 1882.
AGED 65 YRS., 1 MO., AND 20 DAYS

Cape Vincent and its History

Inscriptions Copied in Market Street Cemetery.

The first interment here was probably the remains of Levi Cross. His monument is inscribed:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
LEVI CROSS,
WHO DIED IN KINGSTON, UPPER
CANADA,
JAN. 29, 1820.
IN THE 23 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

JOSEPH CROSS,
DIED MAY 13, 1841.
Æ. 50 YRS.

MARIUM,
WIFE OF JOSEPH CROSS.
DIED MAY 30, 1884.
AGED 91 YRS.

JAMES CROSS,
DIED AUG. 14, 1860.
Æ. 60 YRS., 2 MO.
Friend and Physician Could Not Save
This Mortal Body from the Grave;
Nor Could the Grave Contain It Here.
When Christ Commands it to Appear

DEBORAH,
WIFE OF JAMES CROSS.
DIED APR. 30, 1865.
Æ. 59 YRS., 7 M., 10 D.
DEAR MOTHER,
WE MISS THEE.

NICHOLAS VAN SCHAICK,
DIED
NOV. 12, 1889.
Æ. 91 YRS., 16 MO., 24 D.

SELINA,
HIS WIFE,
DIED DEC. 26, 1893.
Æ. 87 YRS., 8 M., 29 D.

NELSON POTTER,
DIED
DECEMBER 9, 1860.
Æ. 53 YEARS.

P. ZAMOR BRIGGS,
DIED
JULY 1, 1871.
Æ. 39 YRS., 2 MO., 26 DAYS.

C. MATILDA,
DAUGHTER OF P. ZAMOR.
AND RACHEL BRIGGS.
DIED OCT. 12, 1876.
AGED 20 YRS., 2 MO., 14 DAYS.

Cape Vincent and its History

JOHN HOLMES,

DIED JUNE 9, 1869.
AGED 86 YRS.

PENINNAH,

WIFE OF JOHN HOLMES,
DIED MAY 2, 1852.
IN HER 70TH YEAR.

MICHAEL VAN SCHAICK,

DIED JUNE 30, 1857.
Æ. 91 YEARS.

CAROLINE,

RELICT OF
MICHAEL VAN SCHAICK
DIED JULY 3, 1873.
Æ. 104 YEARS.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,

1820-1893.

MARIA,

HIS WIFE,
1809-1895.

OLIVER POOL,

DIED
MARCH 3, 1837.
Æ. 25 YEARS.

MARGARETT,

WIFE OF
JOHN BUCKLEY.
DIED JAN. 14, 1837.
Æ. 75 YRS., 8 MO.

JAMES BUCKLEY,

DIED MAY 12, 1876.
AGED 84 YRS.

TRYPHENA,

WIFE OF JAMES BUCKLEY.
DIED OCT. 13, 1877.
AGED 87 YRS.

MARTIN MORRISON,

DIED OCT. 2, 1852.
Æ. 71 YRS., 3 MO.

WE CHERISH THY MEMORY.

JERE CARRIER,

DIED
MAR. 16, 1875.
AGED 88 YEARS, 11 MO.

ABBY POTTER.

WIFE OF J. CARRIER,
DIED APR. 2, 1877.
Æ. 87 YRS., 7 MO., 18 DAYS.

H. W. BUSHNELL,

DIED
JANUARY 14, 1867.
Æ. 67 YEARS.

SARAH POTTER,

WIFE OF H. W. BUSHNELL
OCTOBER 16, 1799.
JANUARY 7, 1894.

Cape Vincent and its History

SAMUEL F. MILLS,

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION

DIED NOV. 5, 1857,

Æ. 98.

AMMERRILLIOUS,

WIFE OF SAMUEL F. MILLS,

DIED AUG. 31, 1849.

Æ. 86 YEARS.

MATHEW FOLGER,

DIED JAN. 23, 1841.

AGED 65 YRS., 9 M., 6 D.

F. H. FOLGER

DIED

SEPT. 28, 1851.

Æ. 42 YEARS.

ALFRED B. ESTES,

TELLER OF

JEFF. CO. BANK,

DIED JAN. 28, 1866.

Æ. 22 YRS., 9 M'S., 27 D'S.

ERECTED BY HIS MANY
FRIENDS IN WATERTOWN
AND CAPE VINCENT.

GEN. WILLIAM ESTES,

DIED JULY 13, 1881,

AGED 78 YRS.

BETSEY,

WIFE OF GEN. WILLIAM ESTES.

DIED SEPT. 4, 1862.

Æ. 51 YEARS, 11 M'S., 21 DAYS.

JAMES IRVINE,

1800-1871.

HENRY FOX,

DIED

OCT. 15, 1868.

AGED 73 YEARS.

EVA

HIS WIFE.

1798-1855.

JAMES BORLAND,

DIED JAN. 6, 1852.

Æ. 86 YRS.

ELIZABETH BORLAND,

DIED SEPT. 14, 1839.

AGED 67 YEARS.

JAMES T. BORLAND,

DIED MAY 8, 1835.

Æ. 42 YRS., 6 M., 26 D.

DAVID BURNETT,

DIED APR. 7, 1875.

IN THE 78 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

HENRY AINSWORTH,

DIED OCT. 10, 1841.

Æ. 56 YRS., 2 M., 11 DAYS.

HELEN M.

WIFE OF HENRY AINSWORTH,

DIED MAY 6, 1847.

Æ. 20 YRS., 11 M., 6 D.

HANNAH,

RELICT OF HENRY AINSWORTH,

DIED FEBY. 19, 1870.

Æ. 71 YRS., 3 M., 10 DAYS.

Cape Vincent and its History

Inscriptions Copied in St. Vincent de Paul Church Cemetery, Cape Vincent.

HYACINTHE PEUGNET, BORN JUNE 24, 1794. DIED JUNE 13, 1865.	EMELINE JOSEPH, WIFE OF HYACINTHE PEUGNET, BORN MARCH 24, 1804. DIED DEC. 24, 1878.
LEOPOLD PEUGNET, BORN DEC. 20, 1829, DIED SEPT. 21, 1878.	CHARLES PEUGNET, BORN SEPT. 21, 1832. DIED OCT. 9, 1868.
THEOPHILUS PEUGNET, BORN SEPTEMBER 1800. DIED JANUARY 15, 1868.	JEAN L. BERTHOLLE, DECEDE DEC. 22, 1856. AGE DE 53 ANS.
JEAN LOUIS PHILIPPE GALBAUD DUFORT, CHEVALIER DES ORDRES ROY- ALES ET MILITAIRES DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR DE SAINT LOUIS ET MAX- IMILIEN.	EMERANCE DE LISLE DUDRENEUF, EPOUSE DE JEAN LOUIS PHILIPPE DUFORT, DECEDE LE 28 SEPTEMBRE 1878. A L'AGE DE 85 ANS.
JOSEPH DEBAVIERE, DECEDE LE 30 JANVIER, 1855. A LE AGE 67 ANS.	FREDERICK CONSTANCE, DIED OCT. 27, 1891. Æ. 54 YRS. MARY, HIS WIFE, DIED MARCH 18, 1890. Æ. 49 YRS.
CASIMER DECAMP, BORN MARCH 4, 1806. DIED JUNE 12, 1880.	ELIZABETH DECAMP, BORN NOV. 14, 1817. DIED MARCH 12, 1894.
JOSEPHINE, WIFE OF ADOLPHUS ISELIN BORN IN FRANCE, MAY 15, 1815. DIED OCT. 28, 1877.	MARIE THERESE CHAUVELOT, BORN IN FRANCE, JULY 21, 1820, DIED IN CAPE VINCENT. JUNE 2, 1900.
HENRY CREVOLIN, DECEDE LE 15 MARS., 1853. AGE DE 63 ANS. NE A SAIGNON. DEPART DE VAUCLUSE. FRANCE.	ANNETTE DUMASTIER, FEMME DE HENRI CREVOLIN, DECEDE LE 21 AVRIL, 1868. AGE DE 68 ANS. NEE A CHALONS SUR SAVNE. DEPT. DE SAVNE ET LOIRE, FRANCE.

Cape Vincent and its History

St. Vincent de Paul Church Cemetery, Rosiere.

SIMON GAUGIEN,

NE A ROSIERES
SUR-MANGE, FRANCE,
DECEDEE LE 5 JANVIER, 1865.
AGE DE 70 ANS ET 30 JOURS.

ANNE B. THIERAT.

FEMME DE
SIMON GAUGIEN,
DECEDE LE 13 SEPT. 1878,
AGE DE 87 ANS.

ANTOINE GAUGIEN, SENOR,

DIED AUG. 22, 1898.
Æ. 78 YRS.

ELIZABETH,

WIFE OF ANTOINE GAUGIEN,
DIED JAN. 17, 1894.
Æ. 69 YRS., 3 M., 28 D.

FATHER,
CHARLES A. GAUGIEN,
1818-1898.

MOTHER,
GENEVEVE HIS WIFE,
1828-1901.

ELOY BOURCY,
DIED JAN. 16, 1903.
Æ. 88 YRS.

MARY ANN ABSOLON,
WIFE OF ELOY BOURCY,
DIED APRIL 2, 1887,
Æ. 67 YRS., 2 M., 20 D.

MICHAEL REFF,
DIED JULY 26, 1889.
Æ. 65 YRS.

CATHERINE,
WIFE OF MICHAEL REFF,
DIED JAN. 30, 1894.
Æ. 65 YRS., 5 MO.

MARSHALL PERNEY,
1823-1901.

AURILLA ROBAIL,
HIS WIFE,
1825-1883.

FRANCIS MERCHANT,
BORN SEPT. 15, 1800.
DIED NOV. 3, 1889.

MARGARET ABSOLOM,
WIFE OF FRANCOUS MARCHAND
BORN IN FRANCE,
JULY 3, 1818.

DOCTUER,
MARTIN,
1830-1905.

JULIA LOUISE,
HIS WIFE,
1828-1903.

VICTOR GILBERT,
1818-1902.

JULIA,
HIS WIFE,
1821-1898.

Cape Vincent and its History

GEORGE WEYMAN,
DEC. 9, 1818-JUNE 12, 1899.

MARY,
HIS WIFE,
NOV. 11, 1821-NOV. 19, 1900.

JOSEPH PEO,
DIED MAY 17, 1863,
Æ. 62 YEARS.

MARY,
HIS WIFE,
DIED AUG. 21, 1889,
Æ. 94 YRS., 9 M.

PAUL SOVEY,
1824-1900.

CATHERINE,
HIS WIFE,
1834-

NICHOLAS LAWRENCE,
1823-1895.

AUGUSTUS MUSSOT,
1823-1903.

THERESA,
HIS WIFE,

ANTOINE GOSIER,
1851-

ROSENA M.
HIS WIFE, 1853-

JOHN P. BOURCEY,
JUNE 14, 1854.
MAY 18, 1905.

ARCHIE S.
1896-1905.

FELIX SOLAR,
DIED FEB. 19, 1871.
Æ. 71 YRS., 1 M., 4 DS.

VALENTINA,
WIFE OF FELIX SOLAR.
DIED JUNE 3, 1888.
Æ. 88 YRS., 3 M., 20 D.

AUGUSTUS AUBERTEN,
DIED SEPT 16, 1890.
Æ. 69 YRS., 7 M., 7D.

MARY MARTHE,
HIS WIFE,
DIED JULY 15, 1872.
AGE 54 YRS., 7 M., 25 D.

Cape Vincent and its History

Inscriptions Copied in the Judd Farm Cemetery.

ELNATHAN JUDD,

DIED MAY 15, 1850.

Æ. 82 YRS.

HULDAH,

WIFE OF ELNATHAN JUDD,

DIED JAN. 21, 1849,

Æ. 80 YRS.

PHILETUS JUDD,

DIED DEC. 10, 1881,

Æ. 76 YRS., 2 M., 12 DAYS.

LOUISA K,

WIFE OF PHILETUS JUDD,

Æ. 77 YEARS, 10 M., 16 D.

HANNAH,

WIFE OF MATHEW MORRISON,

DIED APRIL 30, 1841,

Æ. 31 YEARS.

ELISHA P. DODGE,

DIED FEBY. 12, 1864.

Æ. 63 YRS., 9 M., 2 DS.

WM. A. HOLLENBECK,

DIED FEB. 6, 1871.

Æ. 87 YRS.

CHARITY VAN HOSEN.

RELICT OF WM. A. HOLLENBECK

DIED FEB. 10, 1875.

Æ. 90 YEARS.

Inscriptions Copied in Riverside Cemetery.

A stock company was formed under the title of the Riverside Cemetery Association, on the 13th of September, 1875, with the following trustees. William Esselstyn, Francis A. Cross, Willard Ainsworth, Norman Ross, Gilbert Robbins, and Levi Anthony.

JOHN B. ESSELSTYN,

DIED DEC. 19, 1857.

Æ. 83 YRS., 5 MO.

CLARISSA,

WIFE OF JOHN B. ESSELSTYN,

DIED JULY 14, 1865.

Æ. 84 YRS., 9 MO.

WILLIAM ESSELSTYN,

DIED JAN. 3, 1880.

AGED 7 YRS.

MARIA,

WIFE OF WILLIAM ESSELSTYN,

DIED JAN. 9, 1896.

Æ. 86 YEARS.

Cape Vincent and its History

HYLAND MILLEN,
DIED NOV. 6, 1877.
AGED 86 YRS., 7 MO.

ARIS, HIS WIFE,
DIED JULY 13, 1896.
Æ. 84 YRS., 8 M., 21 D.

CHARLES C. COOK,
1855-

OLA H. AINSWORTH,
1859-1901.

ROBERT G. COOK,
1820-1860.

HARRIET A. SAUNDERS,
1842-1905.

JOHN A. VINCENT,
BORN 1802.
DIED 1870.

CLARISSA,
HIS WIFE,
BORN 1812. DIED 1896.

MARIA J. WICKHAM,
WIFE OF J. ALBERT SCOBELL,
1844- 1905.

ROBERT IRVINE,
BORN AUG. 27, 1829.

ARIS MILLEN,
HIS WIFE,
BORN NOV. 12, 1837.
DIED APR. 26, 1898.

GEORGE W. WARREN,
JULY 27, 1830-JUNE 22, 1901.

MARY A. FORSYTH,
HIS WIFE.
JUNE 24, 1834-FEB. 27, 1903.

WILLIAM B. BUCKLEY,
DIED MARCH 21, 1899.
AGED 74 YEARS.

CHRISTOPHER CLARK,
1844-

HELEN A. HIS WIFE.
1851-1898.

CAPTAIN C. HINKLEY,
BORN 1809-DIED 1899.

ISABELLA, HIS WIFE,
BORN 1815-DIED 1891.

NELLIE,
WIFE OF PRESTON HOLLENBECK
DIED NOV. 8, 1891.
Æ. 29 YRS., 2 M., 6 D.

Cape Vincent and its History

NETTIE MAY PEO,
WIFE OF JNO. R. KILBORN.
BORN AUG. 11, 1868.
DIED JUNE 4, 1891.

FANNIE S.
DAUGHTER OF
HENRY AND MATILDA PEO.
DIED JUNE 16, 1897.
AGED 18 YRS., 3 M., 12 DS.

CALVIN BURNHAM,
DIED DEC. 31, 1873.
Æ. 65 YRS., 5 M., 17 D.

OREDA,
HIS WIFE.
BORN APRIL 12, 1810.
DIED JULY 15, 1898.

SIMON HOWARD,
BORN JAN. 7, 1801.
DIED DEC. 10, 1879

HANNAH P.
HIS WIFE.
BORN DEC. 7, 1801.
DIED May 5, 1886.

CAPT. A. H. MILLEN,
1845-1903.

MARY E. HIS WIFE,
1848-1904.

EDGAR J. VINCENT,
1846-

ROSELLA M. HIS WIFE
1849-1905.

REMY DEZENGREMEL,
BORN AT BLANC FOSSE VISE,
FRANCE.
JULY 24, 1816. DIED OCT. 19, 1888.

CECILE MELANIE DELAPlace,
WIFE OF REMY DEZENGREMEL.
BORN AT SAUNVIS SEINE & OISE
FRANCE.
MARCH 9, 1820. DIED OCT. 5, 1883.

JOHN BUCKLEY,
1822-1896.

FRANCES J. CADWELL,
HIS WIFE,
1830-1878.

ROBERT LAIRD,
1832-1903.

MARY A. BAKER,
HIS WIFE,
1840-

S. BLOCK,
DIED
SEPT. 29, 1898.
Æ. 81 YRS., 1 M., 15 D.

LUCY BLOCK,
WIFE OF S. BLOCK,
DIED MAY 8, 1870.
Æ. 43 YRS., 2 M., 25 D.

Cape Vincent and its History

URIEL M. BURNETT,

DIED MAR. 25, 1904.

Æ. 82 YRS., 5 M.

ALMIRA,

WIFE OF U. M. BURNETT.

DIED MAR. 2, 1894.

Æ. 67 YRS.

JULIA B.

WIFE OF JAS. L. DUNNING.

1840-1903.

WM. R. SHELEY,

1863-1899.

The Union Burial Ground Society, of Warren Settlement, was formed on the 18th of June, 1843. The trustees were Levi Torry, Daniel Cornwall, Erastus Warren, Samuel Linnell, Jr., J. A. Williams, Abram Whitcomb, and Dr. Dyer E. Pierce. Shepard, James, and Asa Warren settled in this vicinity about 1825: On the monument of Shepard Warren, the following is inscribed:

SHEPARD WARREN,

A NATIVE OF N. H. AND THE
FIRST PRESIDENT OF WAR-
REN SETTLEMENT, DIED

SEPT. 13, 1881.

Æ. 80 YRS., 4 MO.

LUCY, CONSORT OF

SHEPARD WARREN,
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
JULY 9, 1840.

Æ. 34 YRS. AND 6 M.

DYER ENSWORTH PIERCE, MARY JANE ACKERT PIERCE.

BORN FEB. 15, 1816.

DIED SEPT. 18, 1888.

BORN OCT. 18, 1820.

DIED JULY 10, 1903.

BENJ. PIERCE,

BORN SEPT. 18, 1790.

DIED SEPT. 22, 1875.

FLORENZA ENSWORTH PIERCE,

BORN DEC. 28, 1793.

DIED APRIL 7, 1867.

ABRAM ACKERT,

BORN AUG. 25, 1783.

DIED MAR. 26, 1868.

ABIGAIL GRIFFIN ACKERT,

BORN MARCH 24, 1795.

DIED JAN. 5, 1808.

CYRUS ACKERT,

BORN MARCH 22, 1818.

DIED MAY 1, 1878.

Cape Vincent and its History

EDWIN TUTTLE,
DIED OCT. 10, 1852.
Æ. 51 YRS., 11 MO.

AMANDA, WIFE OF EDWIN TUTTLE,
DIED DEC. 8, 1870.
AGED 68 YRS.

SUSAN ESELIN,
MOTHER OF JOHN F. ESELIN,
DIED DEC. 15, 1860. AGED 86 YRS.

JOHN F. ESELIN,
DIED FEB. 16, 1879.
AGED 78 YRS.

ELIZABETH ESELIN,
DIED AUG. 13, 1894.
Æ. 84 YRS., 10 MO.

THOMAS SHAW,
DIED SEPT. 28, 1861.
Æ. 86 YRS., 3 M., 10 D.

ADY,
WIFE OF THOMAS SHAW,
DIED DEC. 23, 1858.
Æ. 77 YRS., 8 M., 15 D.

DAVID SHAW,
DIED APRIL 5, 1880.
Æ. 64 YRS.

MERCY,
WIFE OF DAVID SHAW,
DIED AUG. 24, 1858.
Æ. 35 Y., 11 MO.

MARY F.
WIFE OF REMY DEZENGREMEL,
DIED FEB. 14, 1851.
Æ. 61 YRS.
A NATIVE OF FRANCE.

FRANCIS DEZENGREMEL,
BORN AUG. 30, 1819.
DIED JULY 26, 1898.

MARIE SEREPHINE,
HIS WIFE,
DIED SEPT. 26, 1888.
Æ. 65 Y., 9 M., 14 D.

SAMUEL GARDNER,
DIED DEC. 3, 1857.
Æ. 67 YRS., 9 M., 22 D.

MERCY,
WIFE OF SAMUEL GARDNER.
DIED OCT. 6, 1837, IN THE 45 YEAR
OF HER AGE.

HARRIET,
WIFE OF SAMUEL GARDNER,
DIED DEC. 16, 1867. AGED 73 YRS.

Cape Vincent and its History

ELIAS F. POWELL,

AUG. 30, 1807.

AUG. 27, 1891.

MARY A.

HIS WIFE,

AUG. 3, 1810. AUG. 4, 1896.

MILTON POWELL,

SEPT. 6, 1852.

JAN. 25, 1896.

JASON O. POWELL,

1834-1883.

ANN, HIS WIFE,

1837-1903.

HENRY COOK,

BORN DEC. 14, 1813.

DIED DEC. 23, 1897.

MARGARET,

BORN OCT. 14, 1811.

DIED JAN. 12, 1899.

CHARLES B. CAREY,

VETERAN 10TH N. Y. H. ART.

VOLS. 1834-

LYDIA, HIS WIFE,

1837-1903.

JAMES KNIGHT,

BORN AUG. 26, 1819.

DIED OCT. 30, 1902.

NANCY T, HIS WIFE,

BORN MAY 15, 1826.

JOHN GARNSEY,

BORN NOV. 8, 1786.

DIED SEPT. 17, 1871.

SARAH, WIFE OF,

JOHN GARNSEY,

DIED MAR. 5, 1878.

AGED 95 YRS.

W. S. BEDLE,

DIED DEC. 17, 1870.

Æ. 46 YRS., 4 DAYS.

JOSEPH SCHELL,

DIED MARCH 25, 1890.

Æ. 77 YRS.

HANNAH, HIS WIFE,

DIED FEB. 28, 1903.

Æ. 89 YRS.

ABRAM PHILLIPS,

1823-1903.

BRAZILLIAN PHILLIPS,

DIED FEB. 9, 1892.

Æ. 82 Y., 10 MO., 9 DS.

JULIA, HIS WIFE,

DIED APR. 18, 1897.

Æ. 76 YRS., 7 MO., 13 DAYS.

Cape Vincent and its History

SENECA INGERSON,

DIED FEBY 10, 1893.

Æ. 87 YRS., 4 M., 10 DAYS.

WILLIAM STOEL,

DIED AUG. 10, 1881.

Æ. 83 YRS., 6 M., 10 DAYS.

SYLVESTER HALLIDAY,

DIED DEC. 3, 1876.

AGED 78 YRS., 8 MO.

JOHN EDMONDS,

DIED JULY 8, 1892.

AGED 85 YRS., 8 M., 11 D

MAURICE G. EMERY,

1860-

ADALINE, HIS WIFE,

1859-

CLARENCE W. THEIR SON,

1889-1905.

IN MEMORY OF

JULIANNA,

WIFE OF SENECA INGERSON,

DIED AUG. 22, 1882.

Æ. 75 YR., 4 M., 12 D.

ANNA,

WIFE OF WILLIAM STOEL,

DIED OCT. 6, 1874,

Æ. 74 YRS., 2 MO., 2 DAYS.

ZOBRANA,

WIFE OF SYLVESTER HALLIDAY

DIED OCT. 21, 1882.

Æ. 74 YEARS, 6 MO.

ALMIRA, WIFE OF

JOHN EDMONDS.

DIED

NOV. 18, 1876, AGED 69 YRS., 9 M.,

7 D.

SEELEY,

ADDISON H.

1856-

MARION EMERY, HIS WIFE,

1859-

MARION A. THEIR DAUGHTER,

1901-1904.

Sand Bay Cemetery.

The land for this cemetery was the gift of John B. Esselstyn.

SAMUEL BRITTON,

DIED 1835.

AGED 74 YEARS.

MINDWELL,

HIS WIFE,

DIED 1834.

AGED 69 YEARS.

NATHANIEL CARVER,

DIED DEC. 17, 1849.

AGED 62 YEARS, 4 MO., 6 DAYS

Cape Vincent and its History

A List of the Works Consulted or Referred to in Preparing this Volume.

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INDEX.

Abouville, Viscomte d'.....	142	Bates, Joseph H.....	154
Agricultural Society.....	194	C. H.....	137
Ainsworth, Major Gen. F. C.		Baxter, John.....	85, 151
letter of.....	136	Bay Street.....	151
Dr. Avery.....	151, 152, 153	Beauregard, Gen. Pierre Gustave	
Henry.....	152, 155, 161, 170	Toutant,.....	177
Laban H.....	154, 155	Beautiful Lake.....	13
Sidney.....	155	Beadle, Quincy.....	151
S. Kelsey.....	165	Bell Telephone Co.....	164
Willard.....	155	Belden, J. C.....	178
Mrs. J. Bruce.....	201	Berringer, Jacob.....	154
Judah T.....	137, 155	Belton, David.....	116
Allen, Ethan.....	86	Billery, Jean.....	143
Capt. James F.....	162	Black River.....	12
Miss Alice.....	156	Blacksmiths.....	165
Robert.....	126, 178	Boarding Houses.....	166
H. Roy.....	197	Boat Building.....	165
Amherst, Gen'l Jeffrey.		Bolton, Col.....	28
expedition of.....	20	George.....	126
Am. Express Co.....	165	Bonaparte, Joseph.....	207
Ancrum, Capt. Wm.		Borland, James.....	155
succeeds Major Ross.....	113	Capt. James T.....	154, 173
Andrea, George C.....	138	Dwight.....	126
Anthony, Levi.....	155	Booth and Co.....	163
Armstrong, Gen'l John		Bowe, A. H.....	155
at Cape Vincent.....	128	Bradstreet, Gen'l John.....	20
Arnaud, Camille.....	155, 202	Brady, John.....	162
Aubertine, Huger.....	143	James A.....	162
Aubrey, Marcel.....	143	Thos.....	156
		J.....	146
Bakery.....	164	Brant, Joseph.....	56, 82, 85
Bank of Cape Vincent.....	164	Mollie.....	67, 74, 77
Barnes, Rev. S. O.....	172	Branché, Jean.....	143
Bartlett, Robert C.....	154	Simeon.....	146
George F.....	154	Braun, Dr. Martin.....	146
Robert.....	155	Breakwater.....	178
Barber Shops.....	165	Breslin, John.....	161
Barbien, Claude.....	143	Briggs, David.....	155
Barracks, The.....	137	Britton, Samuel.....	151, 152, 158
Barthelemy, Pierre.....	143	Luther.....	154
Barre, de la, Le Febre.....	16	Brown, Rev. Charles H.....	170
Basin Harbor.....	127	Hon. Elon R.....	137

INDEX.

Brower, I. P.....	127	Cataraque,17, 19, 28, 34, 39	
Brumot, Pierre.....	143	Seigneurie of.....	15
Brynmuer, Douglas.....	24	and Buck Island compared.	35
Buck Island.....24, 28, 30, 33		Meaning of.....	15
compared with Cataraque..	35	Centennial committee.....	202
Buchanan, Dr. H. M.....	169	Chambers, Robert W.....	103
Buckley, James.....155, 170		Champlain, de, Samuel.....	12
Samuel,157		Chapron, Francois.....	143
William B.....165		Charbaneau, Paul.....155, 202	
Burnham, E. K.....155		Chaumont Bay.....12, 14	
Butler's Ford.....103		Chauteau de.....141	
Col. John.....28, 38		Chaumonot, Father.....14	
Capt. Walter.....56		Chavoustie, Mrs. Henry.....	143
death of.....102, 103		Chevreuil, Ile aux.....18, 19, 24, 34	
Byrnes, Rev. John F.....145		Churchill, John C.....178	
William S.....165		Clark, Gen. J. S.....12	
Canada Creek.....102		Col. John.....27	
Canaseraga Creek.....95, 96		Lynn R.....156	
Provisions left at.....97, 105		Christopher,165	
Cape Vincent.....11, 15		Claus. Col. Daniel.....29	
House,161		Cleveland Seed Co.....163	
Named,151		Clothing Stores.....164	
Seed Co.....163		Cocaigne, Nicholas.....14	
Town officers.....154		Cole, George.....162	
Village officers.....155		Continental Army to invade	
Carey, C. B.....166		Canada,85, 108	
Carleton Hotel.....158, 167		Cornaire, Nicholas.....143	
Carleton Island....12, 24, 27, 135, 158		Simon,155	
An attack on.....40		Marcel S.....155	
Apple trees planted.....40		J. W.....155	
Articles found.....125		Converse, Zebulon.....155	
Barracks burned.....105		Cornwallis, Gen. Charles....111, 112	
Court Martial ordered.....48		Countersigns,147	
Court of Inquiry.....87		Coxe, Miss Grace.....141	
His Majesty's birthday....48		Cranberry Creek.....133	
"King's Garden".....45		Craig, Sir James.....121	
Memorial of officers.....45		Crawe, James M.....154, 157	
Military Class-Right located,		Crawford, Lieut.....78	
.....125		Raid in Mohawk Valley...88	
Scalps paid for.....115		Creek, French.....134	
Stores and guns removed...116		Cross, Joseph.....127, 155	
Carleton Villa.....126		Crown Point.....92	
Carnes, Wm. D.....162		Cup and Saucer House.....202, 211	
Carrier, Jere.....155, 161		Society,209	
Cartier, Jacques.....13		Members,212	
Casler, Rev. Harvey.....169		Dablon, Father.....14	
		Danton, Geo. Jacques.....203	
		Day, Capt. John.....181	
		Dean, Herbert D.....178	

INDEX.

Decazes, Eli, Duke.....	201	Forsyth, Samuel.....	155
Deer Island.....	19, 24, 28, 29	John,	
Advantages of.....	36	Fort Edward.....	86
Name changed.....	37, 38	Fort Frontenac.....	15, 16, 18, 20
Denonville, Jacques René de		Surrender of.....	20
Brésay.....	16	Fort Haldimand,	
Dentists,	165	Description of.....	124
Dewey, Wm.....	161	Name suggested.....	34
Dezengremel, Louis.....		Work discontinued.....	114
Frank,	155	Work proceeding.....	38
Dodge, Elisha P.....	169	Fort Herkimer.....	86, 88
Donaldson, George.....	154, 169	Fort Hunter.....	96
Dongan, Gov.....	16	Fort Johnson.....	52
Dorris, James.....	162	Fort Plain.....	96
Doughty, Dr. A. G., Dominion		Fort Stanwix.....	86
Archivist,	27	Scouting party to.....	38
Draymen,	166	Prisoner from.....	63, 75, 84
Dressmakers,	166	Fort, Mrs. E.....	177
Drugs Stores.....	164	Fouché, Joseph, Duke of Otran-	
Dry Goods Stores.....	165	to,	204
Dunlay, Louis.....	146	Fowler, Miss Ida F.....	156
W. J.....		Fox, Alfred.....	
Dunning, James L.....	154	Island,	24, 126, 131, 134
Duvillard, Antoine.....	178	Fraser, Capt. Alex.....	72
Eagle, The Cape Vincent.....	197	Mrs. B.	208
Eden, or birthplace of Iroquois.	12	Frontenac, de Louis de Bande.	
Electric Light System.....	166	Count,	14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Ernst, Rev. Geo.....	172	Fuller, Buel.....	157
Esselstyn, John B.....	150, 152, 158	W. D.....	154
Richard M.....	150, 151, 158	Fuston, John.....	124
Death of.....	154	Gallinae's Expedition.....	14
Estes, William.....	154	Gardner, Chas. I.....	156
James B.....	157, 158	Garrison, Orders.....	47
Evans, Musgroove.....	153	Gaugien, Charles.....	144
Ferry Street, (now Market)....	158	German Flats.....	12, 86, 102
Fish, Furman.....	137	Path from.....	97
Fisheries, U. S. Bureau of.....	178, 179	George, Daniel.....	173
Fitzgerald, Gen. Louis.....	138	General Stores.....	164
John D.....	127	Getman, Dr. A. A.....	11
Michael,	127	Glennie, Lieut.....	30
Daniel,	154	Gohier, Louis Jerome.....	202
Edward,	197	Gosier, Antoine E.....	146, 154
Fletcher, Calvin.....	154, 155, 192	Edward A.....	146
Flower, Roswell P.....	192	Gouvello, de Amadeé Marquis.	142
Folger, James L.....	154, 155	Colonel,	140
Frederick A.....	154	Gove, Francis, Lt. Gov.....	122
Steamboats,	162	Government Point.....	46, 72, 126
		Stockade,	105

INDEX.

Granger, John P.....		"Hunter's Lodges,".....	174
Grange, Cape Vincent.....	201	Indian Villages.....	11
St. Lawrence.....	169	Living on Carleton Island..	114
Grant, George.....	181	Insurance Agents.....	164
Wm. J.....	137, 156	Irondequoit Bay.....	55
Grappotte, John B.....	145, 155	Iroquois Indians.....	12
John H.....	164	Irvin, James.....	158
Gravelly Point.....	134, 151	Christopher,	169
letter addressed to.....	119		
Great Camp.....	23	Jacquet, Nicolas.....	143
Gregor, Joseph C.....	155	Jackson, B. H.....	126
Grenadier Island....	19, 20, 126, 127	Jerome, Charles A.....	161
Little,	24, 126	Hotel,	
Description of.....	138	Jewelry Store.....	165
Grocery Stores.....	164	Johnson, Sir William.....	20
Grouchy, de Emmanuel, Mar-		Sir John.....	28, 75
quis,	142	Assists Loyalists to Canada....	74
Guilland, Wm.....	125	Expedition of.....	51
		Hall,	51
Halcey, Abraham.....	84	William M.....	155
Halcyon Point.....	127	Johnstown,	97
Interior view of.....	195	Judd, Elnathan.....	154
Haldimand, Gen. Sir Frederick.	27	Masonic Apron.....	189, 213
Reinforces garrison.....	103	Philetus,	192
Halstead, Richard H.....	138		
Halliday, R. L.....	146	Kahengouetta,	14
Wm.		Kelley, Rev. William S.....	145
Hamilton, Alexander, letter of.	136	Kelsey, Eber.....	151, 153, 158
Hardware Stores.....	165	Lorenzo,	145
Harness Shops.....		L. Gideon.....	154
Harris, James.....	137	E. C.....	164
Hassler, Ferdinand.....	159	Kents' Creek.....	11
Farm,	150	Kent, Moss.....	141, 147, 174
Hennepin, Louis.....	15	Kilborn, John R.....	155, 172
Higgins, Gov. Frank W.....		Clinton,	156
At Cape Vincent.....	181	King's Garden.....	126
Hollenbeck, Wm.....	155	Kingston,	12, 15
Horne, Alexander.....	126	Description of in 1799....	117
Wm. C.....		Kirlévénan, Brittany.....	142
Horr, Capt. Wm.....	155	Knight, E. M.....	126
Hotels burned.....	158		
Hough, Franklin B.....	27	Lacué Eulalie Francoise.....	207
House, Henry A.....	154	General,	211
Howard, Simon.....	170	LaFamine,	16
Howarth, Wm.....	126	Laird, John.....	23
Howland, Jonathan.....	155	George,	23
Hubbard, Capt. Abner.....	124, 125	Lake Ontario, ...	12, 14, 19, 20, 24
Noadiab,	153	Names of	13
Hudson, Capt. W. C.....	162	Nathan,	155
Humphrey, Harrison.....	127	Lamercier, Joseph.....	14

INDEX.

Larock, John.....	178	Merritt, Willis.....	150
LaSalle, de Robert Cavalier, Sieur,14,	15	Millen's Bay.....158,	169
Lawyers,	164	Hyland,127,	146, 158, 169
Lee, Roswell T.....161,	170, 194	Miller, F. A.....	169
Morris F.....	155	Mile Square.....	151
James A.....	192	Mills, Samuel F.....	142
Leisler Jacob.....16,	17	Millinery Stores.....	165
LeMaistre, Capt.	39	Mohawk Valley, Last raid made in.....95,	104
LeMoyne, Simon.....	13	Montanna, Wm.....	177
LeRay, Vincent.....	141	Montcalm, Gen. Louis Joseph.	20
James D.....		Montreal,13,	14, 16
Thérèse,		Morrison, J. T.....	126
James,		Monuments,	165
Charles, Marquis de St. Paul.	215	Murray, Russell.....	138
Lesser Wilderness.....	12	Murat, Joachim.....	177
Lewis, William D.....	156	Meyers, Michael.....	170
Livery Stables.....	165	Napoleon, I.	202
Linda Island.....152,	158	Nash, John.....	155
Long Carrying Place.....	12	Niagara,	19
Long, John, letter of.....	115	Prisoners from.....	38
Lucy Ann	138	Nichols, Benj.....	169
Lyle, Mrs. Kate.....	23	Nicholson, John.....	150
Lyme, name selected.....	153	Noël, Jacques.....	13
MacDonell, Mrs. A. C.....	137	North Bay.....	138
MacDougall, Capt. Geo.....	46	Oddfellow's Lodge.....	194
Macomb, Alexander.....24,	126	Ogden, T. L.....	137
Macpherson, Hugh.....	174	Ontario, loss of.....	76
Majo, William.....	157	Osgood, Stockwell.....	194
Malo,	13	Oswegatchie,20,	30, 40
Mason, Joseph.....	154	Oswego,19,	20, 23
Michael,	181	Post established at.....	107
Masonic Lodge.....	182	Paige, Capt. John K., diary of.	134
Charter,	185	Painting and wallpapering....	164
First officers.....	192	Pamela,	138
Masters of.....	193	Parkman, Francis.....	20
Members,	191	Paroles,	47
Royal Arch.....	194	Patriot War.....	173
Massey, Hart.....	123	Pentecost Lumber co.....	163
Isaiah,	149	Peninsula, Pt.	131
Solon,	151	Peo, Henry.....	155
Mandrey, Miss M. E. Isabel....	156	Leon L.....	157
Maxwell, Samuel A.....	138	Percy, Robert.....	158
McCandie Hugh.....	154	Peugnet, Louis.....174,	177
Meat Markets.....	165	Hyacinth. Theophilus,155,	161, 208, 211
M. E. Church.....	172	Phelps, Rev. D. L.....	169
Mentry, Jacques.....	143	Photographer,	165
Merchants Point.....46,	126		

INDEX.

Physicians,	164	Account of last raid made	
Pierce, Dr. Dyer E.....	166	by,	95
H. Clay.....	166	Rothchild, Baron Edmond.....	202
Pool, Oliver.....	155	Royal Highland Emigrants....	47
Port Putnam.....	146	Regiment of New York... 47	
Map of.....	147	Rome and Cape Vincent R'y. 161	
Post office.....	155	Name changed,	161
Postmaster,	166	Leased by N. Y. C., R'y... 162	
Powers, Asahel.....	142	Russell, J. Elmer.....	170
Phineas.....			
Presbyterian Church.....	170	Sacket, Dr. Gideon S....155, 158,	204
Prevost, Lt. Gen'l Sir George. 117		Augustus,	115
.....	117	Gen. Delos B.	
Pringle, James F.....	47	Post, G. A. R.....	201
Putnam, Jacob.....	126	Francis W.....	155
Fred,		Cornelius T.....	200
Wallace.....		Salmon Creek.....	16
Abijah,	146	River,	94
Quebec,	15, 16, 23	Sauthier, Claude Joseph.....	23
		Scobell, J. Albert.....	154
Radley, Clarence.....	162	Albert W.....	163
Louis,	155	Schenectady,	96, 97
Rannier, H. W.....	146	Schoharie,	96
Raudin,	15	Sexton, Hon. Lawrence E.....	137
Raymond, Wm. M.....	162	Shaw, Hon. A. D.....	201
Réal, Count, Pierre Francois... 200		Thomas,	142
Reed, Charles E.....	161	Sherman, Wm. W.....	156
Renard, Isle Aux.....	137	Sheley, Mrs. Emma K.....	126
Richards, Miss Cora.....	169	Sherry, Rev. James.....	144
Richardson, William.....	125	Shryver, John.....	162
Rigaud, de Vaudreuil, Pierre		Sinsebox, Miss Ella F.....	156
Francois,	20	Smith, Avery	154, 155
Robail, John Battis.....	143	Charles,	155
Marie Anne.....		Hezekiah H.....157, 194	
Robinson, Miss Clara.....	156	Rev. John Talbot.....	142
Rogers, Abner.....	155	William,	161
Deacon,	174	Smyth, Charles	126
Rolland, Jean Francois...155, 200		Spinning, Othniel.....123, 174	
Rosiere,	11, 143	Daniel,	150, 155
Settlement of	142	Stage, Cleveland.....	162
Roseboom, John H.....154, 155		Stanley, C. M.....	126
John G.....	165	Starkey, Otis P.....	155
Chas. C.....	156	State Road	146
Ross, Major John,		Stationery Stores.....	164
In command at Carleton		Stebbin, Frank E.....	161
Island,	76	St. John's Episcopal Church.... 171	
Strengthens the fort,	77	St. Lawrence River.....23, 24	
Plans raid in Mohawk Val-		Villages,	11, 12, 116
ley,	91	Inn,	161
		River Ice Co.....	163

INDEX.

River Guides.....	165	Versailles, Treaty of.....	114
Grange,	169	Vincent, John A.....	137
St. Leger, Col. Barry.		Edgar J.....	199
Expedition of.....	28	William S.....	181
Orders given by.....	29		
St. Marcel.....	142	Wallace, Judge.....	137
Stockwell, Walter E.....	178	Warren, Geo. W.....	155
Stoel, Wm.....	169	War, Civil.....	198
Miss Eva.....	156	Warrensborough,	96
Stone Arabia.....	52, 86	Waterworks,	166
Livingston,	178	Watertown Daily Times.....	13
Stone House.....	174	Watson, Mathew.....	125
Stowell, Fred.....	154	Weaver, F. B.....	156
		Webster, Stephen.....	154
Tailoring,	166	Wells, James A.....	158
Talcott, Edward B.....	127	Whitcomb, Aaron.....	142
Telegraph Co.....	163	White, Hon. Horace.....	137
Telephone, Co.....	163	Neil K.....	156
Ten Broeck, Margaret & Jacob.	128	G. W.....	146
.....	128	Wills, Wm. C.....	157
Tibbit's Point Light House....	175	Williams, Mrs. C. E.....	126
Built,	177	Wiley, C. E.....	146
Tonti, Henri.....	15	Wilkinson, Gen. James.....	128
Torrey, Joel.....	169	Sketch of.....	135
Twiss, Lieut. Wm.....	30, 38, 39	Winsor, Justin.....	16
Tyndall, Rev. Charles Noyes...	172	Wisconsin burned.....	136
		Woodhull, Col. Nathaniel.....	20
U. S. Custom House.....	137	Woodruff, Lloyd O.....	154, 155
Union House.....	161	Wolfe Island	20, 131
Undertakers,	164	Formerly Grand Island....	34
		Canal cut through.....	161
Valosi, de Marquis.....	141	Wyckoff, William O.....	126
Van Nostrand, Jacob.....	142	Clarence, F.	
Wilham,	154		
Van Shaick, Michael.....	155	Youngs, W. H.....	161



